

Dear Parents

اسلام علیکم

Kindly adhere to the following guidelines:-

- The students of the class LKG shall do the winter home assignment on separate notebooks.
- The notes are to be transcribed on the fair notebook maintained for each subject from class UKG to 8th except for mathematics. Students are required to maintain separate notebook for mathematics and cover the syllabus of U1 & U2.
- These notebooks should be submitted in the school office as per the following schedule:

Day and date	Class	Timing
Wed-15th-feb-2017	1 st	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Thu-16th-feb-2017	2 nd	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Sat-18th-feb-2017	3 rd	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Sun-19th-feb-2017	4 th & 5 th	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Mon-20th-Feb-2017	6 th to 10 th	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
Mon-20th-feb-2017	LKG & UKG	10:30 am to 02:00 pm

- Handwriting is an important skill. Take due care of your ward's handwriting during vacations.
- Project work should be done on loose sheets, charts, scrapbooks or as asked.

Note:★ Project work shall carry mark that will be awarded to students in U1 and U2 examination

★ U1 and U2 examination will be held in the month of March, soon after reopening of school (In Shaa Allah)

ENGLISH

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT1 (IA1)

UNIT 1

TOPIC: BLACK BEAUTY

BY: ANNA SEWELL

A. Complete these sentences.

1. Black beauty's mother advised him not to ----- bite or kick even in play.
2. When Black beauty referred to breaking in as a 'great thing' he meant that it --- requires a lot of training and determination.
3. According to the Black Beauty, a significant advantage in his training was ----- when his master sent him to a neighbouring farmer, who had a meadow which was skirted on one side by the railway track.
4. Black Beauty described his master as 'good, kind man' because he --- gave them good food, good lodging and spoke kind words to them.

B. Answer these questions.

1. "well, old pet, and how is your little Darkie?"

a) Who said these words?

Ans: These words were spoken by the master.

b) Who are 'old pet' and little 'Darkie'?

Ans: 'Old pet' is a female horse and little Darkie's mother 'little Darkie' is a young colt.

c) Describe the speaker's relationship with 'old pet'?

Ans: The speaker is the master of 'Old pet'.

2. "This is not the first time the last"

a) Ans: True.

b) What had happened?

Ans: The master had seen Dick throwing stones and sticks at young colts.

c) How did the speaker ensure that it would be the last?

Ans: The speaker ensured it would be the last by dismissing Dick from his job as a plough boy.

3. hardly raised girding past.

a) Who hardly raised their heads?

Ans: The cows hardly raised their heads as the black frightful thing came puffing and grinding past.

b) What was the black frightful thing?

Ans: The black frightful thing was a long black train.

c) Why was it frightful to the narrator and not to the rest?

Ans: It was frightful to the 'Little Darkie' and not to the rest because he was not accustomed with the sight of a train and the sound of a steam engine.

C. Answer these questions.

1. Where was black beauty born and raised?

Ans: Black beauty was born and raised on an English farm at Master farmer Grey's house.

2. What was the difference between Black beauty and the other six colts?

Ans: The other six colts were older than Black beauty. Some were nearly as large as grown-up horses.

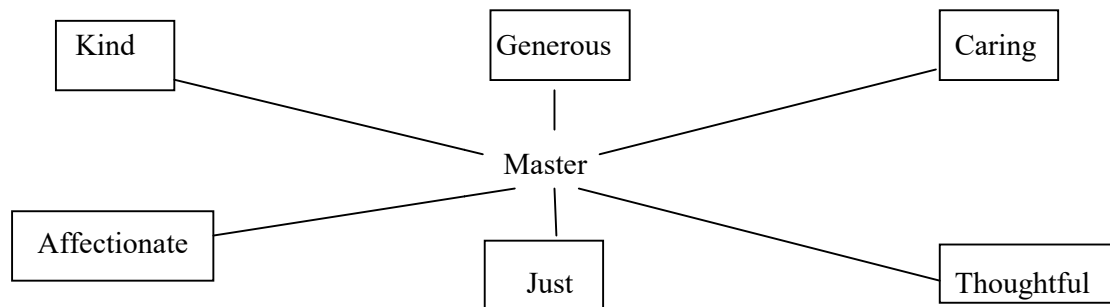
3. Describe Black beauty's family.

Ans: Black beauty was born in a well-bred family. His father had a great name; his grandmother had the sweetest temper of any house; and his grandfather had won the cup twice at the new market races.

4. Why did Squire Gordon examine Black Beauty? What did he say?

Ans: Squire Gordon examined Black beauty because he wanted to buy him. He said that before Black Beauty was sold to him, he must learn to wear a saddle and bridle, to bear a rider and respond his driving signal.

5. Fill in the web diagram with words that describe Black Beauty's master.



TOPIC: THE FLOWER SCHOOL

BY: RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Summary of the poem.

The Poem "Flower school" has been written by "Rabindranath Tagore". The speaker of the poem is a child speaking to his mother.

The poem begins with the description of thunder coming from the sky. Rain falls on the land and the wind begins to blow among the bamboo trees. The flowers come out of a sudden and dance upon the grass in a wide glee.

The speaker presents his idea that flowers go to school. The flowers learn in their schools with the doors shut. If they make a mistake of wanting to play too early, the teacher makes them stand in the corner.

The holidays begin when the storm appear. The flowers come out to play in many coloured outfits and grow outwards the sky, which is their mother. The speaker then admits that flowers raise their arms towards their own mother, just like the speaker raises his arms to his mother.

A. Tick the correct option.

1. to blow its bagpipes among the bamboo means---

Ans: b. the wind sounds like the bagpipes when it blows through the bamboos.

2. "They do their lessons with doors shut, and if they want to come out to play before it is time, the master makes them stand in a corner"

The poet appears to be comparing flowers with

Ans: c. School children

3. ".... and if they want to come before it is time"

The time refers to when the

Ans: d. games period starts.

B. Answer these questions.

1. When do the flowers come rushing out? Why do they dance upon the grass in wild glee?

Ans: When the rain falls on the land and wind begins to blow among the bamboo trees, the flowers come rushing out and dance upon the grass in a wild glee.

2. When are the flowers joyous and colourful?

Ans: The flowers are joyous and colourful at the time of their holidays.

3. According to the poet, Where is the home of the flowers?

Ans: For poet, sky is the home of the flowers.

TOPIC: BRAVO MANJU

BY: SIGRUN SRIVASTAV

A. Write true or false.

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True

B. Read the sentences and answer:

1. "Go ahead and buy whatever you need, dear"

a) Who said these words and to whom?

Ans: Mrs. Parekar said these words to Manjula.

b) What did the person spoken to need to buy? Did the person buy whatever was needed?

Ans: Manjula needed to buy colours and paints as he wanted to learn painting. Yes, Manjula bought everything that she needed.

c) What happened the next day?

Ans: The next day Manjula showed her first painting to her mother.

2. "Please, don't say that ever again!"

a) Who said these words and to whom?

Ans: Mrs. Parekar said these words to her husband Mr. Parekar.

b) Why did the speaker respond so?

Ans: Mrs. Parekar responded so because her husband told her that Manjula will never become an artist with her handicapped hands.

c) How did their conversation affect Manjula?

Ans: Manjula overhears the conversation and feels very upset. She tears her painting into bits and decides to give up painting.

3. "I'm sure you would have won a prize"

a) Who said these words and to whom?

Ans: Manjula's brother Amol said these words to Manjula.

b) What prize did the speaker refer to?

Ans: Amol was referring to "On-the-spot" painting competition prize.

c) What prompted the speaker to say these words?

Ans: Amol said these words when Manjula told him that she had decided to stop painting forever.

C. Answer these questions.

1. How were Manjula's hands different?

Ans: Manjula was born with only two fingers on each hand.

2. What presents did she get for her birthday?

Ans: On her birthday, Manjula got a set of artist's water colours.

3. Why did Manjula decided to give up painting and take up cooking?

Ans: Manjula decided to give up painting and take up cooking because she overheard her father's conversation that Manjula will never become an artist with her handicapped hands.

4. How did her mother and brother encourage her to continue painting?

Ans: Mrs. Parilkar and Amol encouraged Manjula to continue painting by telling her to overcome the obstacles with her strong will power.

5. Who kept the newspaper cutting on Manjula's table and why?

Ans: Amol kept the newspaper cutting on Manjula's table. He did so because he thought that Belanger's story might inspire Manjula and she would start painting again.

6. Why did Richard Belanger's life story inspire Manjula?

Ans: Richard Belanger's life story inspired Manjula because like Manjula, Belanger was handicapped too and he was playing football with artificial feet.

TOPIC: THREE AT TABLE**BY: WILLIAM WYMARK JACOBS****A. Tick the correct options.****1. When the narrator pointed at the house, the countryman shuddered because _____**

Ans: d. He was nervous and frightened.

2. The old man told the narrator that they would be dinning in the dark because _____

Ans: b. his son had bad eyes and could not tolerate the light.

3. The old man invited the narrator into the house because he _____

Ans: c. did not want his son to be alone on his birthday.

4. The old man's son face had become disfigured _____

Ans: d. Both a and b are correct

B. Read sentences and answer**1. "..... was evident from the behaviour of my invisible companions that they were not used to dining under such circumstances as I was"****a. Who were the companions?**

Ans: The old man and his son were the companions.

b. What circumstances did the speaker refer to?

Ans: The narrator refers to the old man and his son's way of dinning in the dark.

c. why was the speaker used to dinning under such circumstances?

Ans: Being a sailor, the speaker was used to dinning in the dark.

2. "To the health of the children my boy saved!"**a. Who said these words?**

Ans: These words were spoken by the old man.

b. What did the boy save the children from?

Ans: The boy saved the children from fire.

c. How did the incident affect the family?

Ans: The old man's son was badly injured. He lost his one eye and his face became disfigured, since then, the family had lived a very retired life.

C. Answer these questions.**1. How did the narrator get lost? Why did he go to the house despite the country man's warning?**

Ans: The narrator was caught up in a fog, and thus he wandered about miserably. He went to the house despite the countryman's warning because he was feeling cold and tired.

2. Why did the narrator hesitate to enter the house?

Ans: The narrator hesitated to enter the house because the couple appeared to him as queer looking and he felt something gloomy and unpleasant in the house.

3. Did the narrator's host eat dinner in the dark every day? Why did they do so that day?

Ans: No, the narrator's host did not ate dinner in the dark everyday. They did so that day because the old man did not want his son to dine alone on his birthday.

4. How did the narrator discover what the old man's son looked like? What explanation did the old man provide?

Ans: The narrator fancied something strange opposite him. With a sense of uneasiness, he pushed his chair back. It caught the rug and in his efforts to disentangle it, the screen in front of the fire fell over with a crash. In the flickering light of the fire, the narrator discovered the face of the old man's son. He saw that the boy had a thin, wolfish face with only one eye.

The old man told the narrator that his son was injured some years ago in the burning house.

5. Why did the family not have company often?

Ans: The family did not have company often because their friends stopped visiting them after the boy was injured in the burning house.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT2 (IA2)

UNIT: II

TOPIC: SCRATCHING THE TIGERS BACK

BY: KEKI. N. DARUWALLA

Summary of the poem:

"Scratching the Tiger's back" is a well known poem written by "Keki.N.Daruwalla".

In this poem, the poet says that Tiger is a wild animal and is known for its ferocity. It is a fearful animal and makes us frightened by its appearance. But there are times, when the tiger is calm and relaxed. His mood is influenced by the meal he eats. When he is fed well, he is happy and relaxed. He will lie down on the ground and may ask us to scratch his back.

The poet says that on winter afternoon, the tiger is very lazy. His skin doesn't glow and his stripes do not blaze. By the autumn evening within the brief moment of sun set, the poet wants us not to think of tiger with fear as he will be resting on some river bank.

The dream of the tiger will equally be a pleasant one. He will not charge at us and disturb our sleep. He will be no more a symbol of ferocity. The poet rather says that the tiger will assure his well being and happy mood as he has being fed well. He will extend a hand of friendship towards human beings and will tell us that he is also a creation of God like us.

A. Complete these sentences:

1. The tiger is known for being a _____ ferocious animal
2. The poet uses the word 'regrettably' because _____ the tiger is not always fierce and ready to attack.
3. At times, the tiger is not charged with electricity means that _____ at times, the tiger is not full of energy.
4. The stripes on the tiger are referred to as 'black and gold daggers' because _____ like daggers, the tiger is violent and dangerous.
5. The tiger is similar to human beings because both _____ have good and evil qualities in them.

B. Answer these questions

1. What does the tiger do when he is not worried about his meals?

Ans: When the Tiger is not worried about his meals, he is happy and relaxed. He lies down on the ground and may ask us to scratch his back.

2. What does the poet mean by 'And the afternoon and the winter sun turn slow'?

Ans: By these lines, the poet refers to 'a winter afternoon when the sun becomes soft and soothing.

3. Explain these lines.

" He feels so lazy that he lazes

Stays put, doesn't go places

His stripes don't blaze

His skin doesn't glow"

Ans: These lines are taken from the poem "Scratching the Tiger's back" written by 'Keki.N.Daruwalla'. In these lines, the poet says that on winter afternoon, the tiger is very lazy. He lies down on the ground and doesn't roam around. His skin does not glow and his stripes do not blaze. He is not full of energy. He does not show its wildness by pouncing at us.

TOPIC: A GRAIN AS BIG AS A HEN'S EGG

BY: LEO TOLSTOY

A. Choose the correct option.

1. a Ans: The oldest man
b Ans: The older man
c Ans: The old man

Ans: The old man's father had never bought any corn because at that time, money was not in use. Everyone grew their own corn, and each person would share their crop with anyone in the need.

2. "It's the very same kind"

a) Who said these words?

Ans: The lost peasant said these words.

b) What is 'it'?

Ans: 'It' refers to the grain that the king showed to the last peasant.

c) What did the speaker compare it to?

Ans: The lost peasant compared it with the same grain he used to feed on in his younger days. It was the same grain that the peasant in his time used to sow, reap and thresh.

3. "It was a thing no man call his own"

a) What is the 'thing'?

Ans: By thing, the last peasant meant the 'Land'.

b) According to the speaker, whose 'thing' was it?

Ans: According to the last peasant, the land was God's possession.

c) What could a man call his own?

Ans: Labour was the only thing men called their own.

C. Answer these questions.

1. What did the children find in the ravine?

Ans: The children found in the ravine, a thing shaped like a grain of corn, with a groove down the middle, but as large as a hen's egg.

2. How did the object reach the king?

Ans: A traveller passing by saw the thing and bought it from the children for a penny. He took it to town and sold it to the king as a curiosity.

3. How did the wise men discover what the object was?

Ans: One day, When the thing was lying on a window sill, a hen flew in and pecked at it. The hen made a hole in it, and the wise men discovered that the thing was a grain.

4. Why did the king want to meet a very old peasant?

Ans: The king wanted to meet the very old peasant because he wanted to know where such grains grew.

5. Why did the old man describe the object as 'a fine grain'?

Ans: The old man described the object as 'a fine grain' because the peasant in his time would sow, reap, thresh, and eat such grains.

6. List the questions that the king asked the last peasant.

Ans: The questions that the king asked the last peasant are:

1. "Why did the earth bear such grain then, and has ceased to do so now?"
2. "Why does your grandson walk with two crutches, your son with one, and you yourself with none?"
3. "Your eyes are bright, your teeth sound, and your speech clear and pleasant to the ear. How have these things come about?"

6. How did the peasant answer the King's final two questions?

Ans: The peasant answered that today men have ceased to live by their own labour and depend on the labour of others. He tells the king that in the old times, Men lived according to the God's law. They were satisfied with what they own and did not covet what others produced.

TOPIC: TO A BUTTERFLY

BY: WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Summary of the poem

The poem "To a butterfly" is written by the famous Romantic poet "William Wordsworth". The poem begins with Wordsworth speaking to a butterfly after having observed it sitting on a flower after a stretch of time. Wordsworth mentions that the butterfly had been so still that he could not tell whether the butterfly was feeding or simply asleep. Butterfly has been so dead-like still, that the poet does not know if the butterfly is still alive. The poet then describes the light-hearted joy that the butterfly will experience when it is roused by the breeze and it leaps into flight once again.

The poet tells the butterfly to stay with his family and live in the orchard as their cherished guest. He implores the butterfly to visit him and converse with him about the sweeter days of youth when the summer days seemed to stretch on for over twenty-days of adulthood.

A. Complete this paraphrase:

The poet sat for a **long time** watching a butterfly sitting on a **yellow** flower. The butterfly was absolutely **still, more** unmoving **than the frozen sea**. The poet observes that the butterfly moves again only when the **soft wind** blows. He thinks that the butterfly is **joyful** that the breeze has found her among the **trees** and is **calling** her.

B. Write true or false.

1. Ans: True
2. Ans: True
3. Ans: True
4. Ans: True

C. Answer these questions:

1. Why is the poet entranced by the butterfly?

Ans: The poet is entranced by the butterfly because it reminds him of his joyful youth.

2. What is the poet unsure about as he watches the motionless butterfly? why?

Ans: The butterfly had been so still that the poet couldn't tell whether it was feeding or simply asleep. It had been so dead-like still that the poet wondered if it was still alive.

3. "Here lodge as in a sanctuary". What is the poet inviting the butterfly to do?

Ans: The poet invites the butterfly to stay with his family and live in the orchard as their cherished guest.

4. What does the poet miss about his childhood days?

Ans: The poet misses the sweeter days of his youth when the summer day seemed to stretch on for over twenty days of adulthood.

TOPIC: HAROLD OUR HORNBILL

BY:RUSKIN BOND

A. Tick the correct option.

1. Ans: b. earth, sticks and dung.
2. Ans: b. as a baby, Harold wasn't beautiful
3. Ans: b Harold has grown up.

B. Read the sentences and answer:

1. "As he grew bigger, the room became more cramped"

a) Who grew bigger?

Ans: Harold grew bigger.

b) Who built the room and how?

Ans: Harold's father built the room with earth, sticks and dung.

c) What was the purpose of the room?

Ans: The room was made for the birth of Harold.

2. "One afternoon, he was awakened from his siesta by a loud thumping on the wall, a sound quite different from that made by his parents"

a) Who was awakened?

Ans: Harold was awakened.

b) Who had disturbed him?

Ans: A loud roaring of a Civet cat had disturbed him.

c) Describe the one who awakened him?

Ans: Harold was awakened by large yellow furry hungry-eyed civet cat.

3. "Grandfather and I took over the duties of his parents"

a) Why did the narrator and his grandfather take on the duties of Harold's parents?

Ans: The narrator and his grandfather took on the duties of Harold's parents because Harold lost his parents in their fight with a civet cat.

b) What were these duties?

Ans: Their duties were to provide Harold with good shelter and food.

c) Did Harold accept them as his parents?

Ans: Yes, Harold accepted them as his parents.

4. " He was willing even to share his food with us"

a) Who was willing to share his food and with whom?

Ans; Harold was willing to share his food with the narrator and his grandfather.

b) What food did 'he' share with the narrator?

Ans: Harold shared bananas with the narrator.

c) What food did 'he' like?

Ans: Harold loved bananas, dates, and balls of boiled rice.

5. ".... his chuckle would change to an eerie whistle"

a) When did Harold chuckle?

Ans: Harold would chuckle when it was going to rain.

b) When did his chuckle change to a whistle?

Ans: As storm clouds would gather, and gusts of wind would shake the banana trees, Harold's chuckle changed to a whistle.

c) Did Harold's whistle indicate excitement or a warning?

Ans: Harold's whistle indicated excitement.

C. Answer these questions.

1. Describe the nest in which Harold was born?

Ans: Harold's father built an enclosure of earth, sticks and dung in a tree trunk. For two months Harold's mother was kept as a prisoner there. During this period, an egg was laid and Harold was born.

2. Why did Harold fall out of his nest?

Ans: One afternoon, Harold was awakened from his 'siesta' by the hungry eyed civet cat. Before Harold could be seized, his parents flew at the cat. In the ensuing melee, Harold tumbled out of his nest and landed on the garden path.

3. How did Harold improve his appearance periodically?

Ans: Harold improved his appearance periodically by rubbing the colour of rouge pot over his feathers and back of his neck.

4. Describe the way Harold ate the rice balls the narrator threw towards him?

Ans: When the narrator threw rice balls towards Harold, he would catch them in his beak, toss them in the air, and let them drop into his open mouth,

5. What habit of Harold irritated Aunt Ruby?

Ans: Harold's habit of chuckling to himself about an hour before the first raindrops fell irritated Aunt Ruby.

TOPIC: RAIN IN SUMMER

BY: H.W. LONGFELLOW

"Summary of the Poem"

The poem "Rain in summer" has been written by "H.W.Longfellow". In this poem, the poet describes the beauty and comfort of rain in summer. The poet is mesmerized by the rain washing off all the heat and dust from the narrow and broad leaves of the city. It creates a beautiful rhythmic sound as it falls on the roof. The poet talks about how people of all age groups enjoy rain in their own ways. A sick man sees the cooling and soothing effect of rain on the outside world and grows calm and feels better. A group of school boys are overjoyed to see the rain. They run from their classes to the wet streets making noise and screaming in excitement.

The rain is a welcomed event on every side of the country. The oxen welcome the rain as well, with silent admiration and thanks. The poet describes the joy of the peasants as they see the rain falling from the sky. The farmer welcomes the rain as it will help his crops to grow, thus replenishing his field.

The poet then talks about the endless cycles of birth and death as symbolic to the cycle of rain. The water keeps evaporating and going to the heavens, and keep showering down to the earth and the cycle continues. Similarly, there are many more which keep cycling and repeating in this universe which we are unaware of and which is rushing through the time.

A. Tick the correct option

1. The poet first describes the rain _____

Ans: a. in the broad street and narrow lane

2. The sick man blesses the rain because _____

Ans: c. It calms his fevered brain.

3. The school boys come out in the rain to _____

Ans: d. sail their paper boats.

4. The oxen seem to thank the lord because the rain gives them _____

Ans: a. time to reset

B. Answer these questions:

1. Which adjectives have been used in the poem to describe the rain?

Ans: The rain has been described as "beautiful", "welcomed", "incessant", and "showery".

2. The sound and movement of the rain is brought out by comparisons. Find them in the poem.

Ans: The poet has brought out many comparisons to describe the beauty of rain in summer. Some of the examples are:

"How it clatters along the roofs
like the tramp of hoofs"

The poet compares the sound of the rain falling on the roof with the hoofs of the horses.

"It pours and pours....
..... with a muddy tide,
Like a river down the gutter roars"

Here, the poet compares the rain falling on the gutters with a raging river, full of water and mud.

3. How does the plain look before the rain?

Ans: Before rain, the entire plain looks like a leopard's yellow and spotted hide.

4. How does the farmer react to the rain?

Ans: The farmer welcomes the rain whole heartedly as it will help his crops to grow, and his fields to replenish. He is satisfied to smell the aroma of rain as it pours from the sky.

5. And down the wet streets/ sail their mimic fleets. Till the treacherous pool/ engulfs them in its whirling. And turbulent ocean.

a. Who does the mimic fleets belong to?

Ans: The mimic fleets belong to a group of school boys (who came out in the rain to sail their paper boats).

b. What is the treacherous pool? and why do you think it has been called treacherous.

Ans: By treacherous pool, the poet refers to the small puddles formed on the street by the flowing rain. It has been called treacherous because when it stops raining, the puddles eventually dries up, thus betraying the trust of the children who sail their paper boats in it.

6. As they bend their tops

To the numberless beating drops

a. Who are being referred to as 'they'?

Ans: 'They' refers to the pastures and fields of grain.

b. What does the word "numberless" indicate?

Ans: The word 'numberless' indicate the swift and mighty drops of the rain.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Write one month diary entry describing what you did during your winter vacation.(Note: Don't forget to mention the date)

2. Devise a conversation between Miss Shaheen and her friend Miss Sarah, according to the clues given below:

Miss Shaheen

I) Asks how she looks

II) Says it is very expensive jewellery

Miss Sarah

I) Says the dress is lovely but she doesn't like the jewellery.

II) Says it doesn't go with the dress

III) Asks what she should do

IV) Says she has no other jewellery to adorn herself with

V) Asks if she could lend her the diamond amulet she wore on her house warming party

VI) Thanks her passionately

VII) Says she is her lovely friend

III) Suggests she wear something else or do without the jewellery

IV) Says she can wear her jewellery.

V) Says she will certainly lend her, her diamond amulet

VI) Says she will fetch her amulet in no time as they should not be late at the ball

VII) Smiles and exits.

3. What would you say in these situations:

1. Your car breaks down. You want a passerby to push it.
2. You were late for class. You knock at the door and seek your teacher's permission to enter.
3. Your science teacher engaged you in the lab till late in the evening. You know your mother would worry about you. You want to use your teacher's mobile phone to call her.
4. You are carrying a very popular book with you. Your friend says, "could I borrow this book for a day?" you don't want to give it.
5. Your teacher has asked you to see her at 2 o'clock .You can meet only at 3 pm as you have another class at 2 pm.

SOCIAL STUDIES

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 1(IA1)

UNIT 1

TOPIC:WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

1. What are some of the present - day examples in cuisine which are a legacy of Mughal rule?

Ans: Some of the present day examples in cuisine which are a legacy of Mughal rule are Parathas, Gulab jamuns, Kababs, Biryani, Shahi tukda and other delicious food.

2. Name the important foreign travellers and writers who visited India during the medieval period?

Ans: The important foreign travellers and writers who visited India during the medieval period are Batuta, Nicolo conti, Abdur Razzaq, and Athanasius Nikitin.

3. Why do historians not rely extensively on court chronicles?

Ans: Historians do not rely on court chronicles as some of these accounts are exaggerated and they also do not tell us much about the life of common people.

4. What are archival records. How are they useful to historians?

Ans: The archival records are government documents, royal orders, treaties, court records etc. They help the historians in the reconstruction of history.

5. How is numismatics an important source of information?

Ans: Numismatics give us an insight into the state of the economy and polity of the particular period.

6. What are the main archaeological sources used to reconstruct the medieval period?

Ans: The main archaeological sources used to reconstruct the medieval period are inscriptions Monuments, numismatics, sculptures, paintings, Pottery, jewellery, toys, statues and ruins of old buildings etc.

7. What is epigraphy? How are inscriptions useful to historians?

Ans: The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy. Inscriptions are useful to a historian as they provide an information regarding administration, religion, social and economic conditions of the people of a particular period.

TOPIC:THE STORY OF DEMOCRACY.

1. What are the two guiding principles of democracy?

Ans: The two guiding principles of democracy are liberty and equality.

2. What is representative democracy?

Ans: Representative democracy means indirect form of democracy, where people elect government officials to make decisions on their behalf.

3. Name the two bills by which the power of the Monarch was curtailed?

Ans: Petition of right (1628 CE) and the bill of rights (1689 CE) were two bills by which the power of monarch was curtailed.

4. Who wrote the American declaration of independence?

Ans: Thomas Jafferson wrote the American declarations of Independence.

5. Name the three guiding principles of French revolution?

Ans: The three guiding principles of French revolution are liberty, equality and fraternity.

6. What do you understand by the term democracy?

Ans: Democracy means the rule of the people. It is the most suitable form of govt. in the present world. The essential features of a democratic form of govt. is that it gives power to people to elect their govt. to control it and remove it from power when they don't like it.

7. What is the significance of Magna carta?

Ans: Magna carta was a significant milestone in the development of democracy passed in 1215 CE in England. It paved the way for the creation of the law making body called the parliament, according to this document written laws held more power than the King.

TOPIC: OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. Define environment?

Ans: The surroundings in which living beings exist is known as environment.

2. What are its main components?

Ans: The main components of environment are : Biotic and Abiotic.

3. Define atmosphere?

Ans: Atmosphere is the mixture of gases that envelopes the earth.

4. What do you understand by the term Biosphere?

Ans: Biosphere is the narrow belt in compassing the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere in which living beings exist.

5. What are autotrophs?

Ans: Autotrophs are those organisms who produce their own food directly from the environment.

6. Explain the biotic and abiotic components of the environment.

Ans: The environment consists of both the physical and biological surroundings. Land, water and air make the physical or the abiotic environment. Living organisms namely plants, animals, and human beings make the biotic environment. The biotic environment is largely dependent on the abiotic environment.

7. How are autotrophs and heterotrophs different from each other?

Ans:

Autotrophs

1. Autotrophs are known as producers.
2. Autotrophs use sunlight to produce their food.
3. Autotrophs consists of plants, trees and grassland etc.

Heterotrophs

1. Heterotrophs are known as consumers.
2. Heterotrophs depend on producers for their food.
3. Heterotrophs consists of birds, animals and human beings etc.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 2(IA2)

UNIT: II

TOPIC: NEW KINGDOMS

1. Who were Rajputs?

Ans: Rajputs were the descendants of the central Asian groups like Sakas, Huns and Kushans etc. who settled in India in the common era.

2. Why did the struggle for Kanauj take place? What happened in the end?

Ans: Kanauj had an important place in Harsha's time and Gupta period. Kanauj always remained a focal point for almost all rulers due to the rich resources, suitable for trade and agriculture. Control over Kanauj led the tripartite struggle which finally weakened all the three kingdoms.

3. What was the main achievement of the Pratihara king Mihir Bhoja?

Ans: The main achievement of the Pratihara king Mihir Bhoja was the conquest of Kanauj.

4. Why did Mahmud of Ghazni attack India?

Ans: Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India to capture the wealth of the country.

5. Who assumed the title of Gangai Konda? What does it mean?

Ans: Rajendra chola assumed the title of Gangai Konda. It means the conquer of the Ganga.

6. What happened at the first and second battle of Jarain?

Ans: The first battle of Jarain (1191 CE) was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori. In this battle Ghurid forces were defeated, but in the second battle of Jarain (1192 CE) the Rajputs were defeated.

7. Why did the life of the people revolve around temples during Chola rule?

Ans: The life of the people revolved around the temples during Chola period because temples were not only the place of worship but also the epicenter for social, economic and cultural activities.

TOPIC: THE DELHI SULTANATE

1. Who was the founder of the Mamluk dynasty?

Ans: Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the founder of the Mamluk dynasty.

2. Why was Razia unable to rule the sultanate?

Ans: Razia Sultan was unable to rule the sultanate because she had faced a lot of opposition from the Turkish nobles.

3. Why was Mohd. bin Tughlaq's decision to shift his capital a failure?

Ans: Muhammad bin Tughlaq's decision to shift his capital was a failure due to hasty implementations and improper planning.

4. What was the Karkhana?

Ans: The Karkhana was a workshop to meet the needs of the royal households. Each Karkhana was headed by a noble known as Malik.

5. What was the main source of revenue for the Delhi sultanate?

Ans: The main sources of revenue for the Delhi sultanate were the taxes imposed upon the peasants such as Kharaj (land tax), Chori (house tax) and Charai (cattle tax).

6. Write a short note on Alauddin Khilji?

Ans: Alauddin Khilji ascended the throne in 1296 CE. He was the first Turkish sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics. Alauddin reorganised the spy system. He introduced the system of Dagh and Chehra. Alauddin's measures to control the markets were regarded as the great wonders of the world.

7. Why did the sultan hold a position of prestige in the court?

Ans: The empire that the Delhi Sultans established had a strong central government. The sultan was the most important person in the empire. He was the commander-in-chief and the chief justice who was responsible for the protection from outside attacks and maintaining law and order. He was helped by his ministers.

TOPIC: INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

1. Name the layers of the earth.

Ans: The earth consists of three concentric layers and they are crust, mantle and core.

2. What is magma?

Ans: Magma is a molten rock formed below the crust.

3. What is lava?

Ans: Lava is a molten material that comes to the surface of the earth during volcanic eruptions.

4. What is a mineral?

Ans: Mineral is a natural inorganic substance which contains one or more elements and has definite physical and chemical properties.

5. Mention any three uses of rocks.

Ans: The three uses of rocks are:

1. They are used as building material.
2. They are used as source of metals like iron, copper, aluminum and fossil fuels.
3. They also yield valuable gems such as diamonds, garnets and fad etc.

6. Explain the difference between sial and sima?

Ans: The difference between sial and sima are as under:

1. Sial is the upper part of the crust.
2. Sial is chiefly made up of silicon and aluminum while as sima is made up of silicon and magnesium.

7. What do you know about igneous rocks?

Ans: Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling of molten material (lava). There are two types of igneous rocks Extrusive rocks and Intrusive rocks. Igneous rocks are very hard and are also known as primary rocks.

TOPIC: INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATION OF DEMOCRACY

1. What do you understand by the term universal adult franchise?

Ans: The universal adult franchise means right to vote regardless of caste, religion, gender for all adult people.

2. What is the composition of the election commission?

Ans: The election commission is a three member body headed by the chief election commissioner. He is assisted by two election commissioners. All the three members are appointed by the president of India.

3. What is a constituency?

Ans: A constituency is a body of voters who elect a representative during elections.

4. Name the two houses of the parliament?

Ans: The two houses of the parliament are Lok sabha and Rajya sabha.

5. What do you understand by the term manifesto?

Ans: The manifesto is a pamphlet of a political party which enables the voters to know their programmes and policies.

6. What are the functions of the election commission of India?

Ans: There are various functions of the election commission of India. It is responsible for conducting free and fair elections. The election commission of India issues electoral photo Identity card to all the eligible voters. The election commission announces the result of elections.

7. What are political parties? What is the difference between a national party and regional party?

Ans: Political parties are a group of organised people who act as a political unit and aims to form the government. A political party which is present in most parts of the country is known as national party while as a party which is restricted to a particular region is called a regional party.

ACTIVITIES

Do the mentioned work on a scrap book.

1. Write and learn 29 states of India along with their capitals and also show them on a physical outline map of India.
2. Mention and memorize the names of Prime ministers of any five countries, paste their pictures and write about their contribution.
3. Mention and memorize the names of chief ministers of 29 states of India. Paste their pictures and write their political contribution.

SCIENCE

TOPIC: TIME AND MOTION

1. What is time? How did people measure time in ancient days?

Ans: Time is a component quantity of various measurements used to sequence events, to compare the duration of events or the interval between them, and to quantify rates of change of quantities in material reality or in the conscious experience.

In ancient days people measured time based on the position of the sun and shadows formed by objects.

2. Name three instruments used to measure time in ancient days?

Ans: The three instruments used to measure time in ancient days are as under:

1. Sundial
2. Sand clock
3. Water clock

3. Describe a quartz clock.

Ans: Quartz clocks are modern clocks that use an electronic circuit that produces a repetitive electronic signal to measure time.

4. List the six different commonly used units of time?

Ans: The six different commonly used units of time are as under:

1. Minute
2. Hour
3. Day
4. Year
5. Decade
6. Century

5. What is a distance time graph? What type of motion is depicted by a curved graph?

Ans: The distance time graph represents the distance covered by an object in a given interval of time. Non uniform motion is depicted by a curved graph.

6. What is time? List down a few reasons why time is measured.

Ans: Time is a component quantity of various measurements used to sequence events, to compare the duration of events or the intervals between them, and to quantify rates of change of quantities in material reality or in the conscious experience.

Time is measured for the following reasons:

1. Students need to measure time to complete an exam.
2. A traveler needs to measure the time of his journey.
3. A sportsman needs to measure the time he takes to complete an event.

7. What is a simple pendulum? Describe the structure and type of motion shown by it.

Ans: A simple pendulum consists of a small metallic ball called the bob attached to a string. This is suspended from a fixed point and is allowed to swing under the influence of gravity. Simple pendulum shows to-and-fro motion which is known as oscillatory motion. One complete to-and-fro motion of the pendulum is called one oscillation.

BIOLOGY

UNIT: I

TOPIC: NUTRITION IN PLANTS

1. What are the raw materials required for photosynthesis?

Ans: The raw materials required for photosynthesis are:

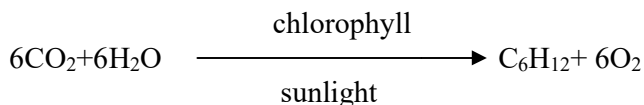
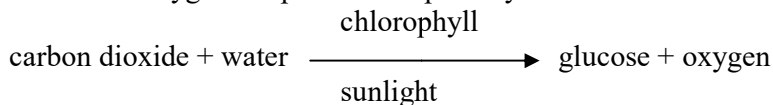
1. Carbon dioxide
2. Sunlight
3. Water
4. Chlorophyll

2. What is chlorophyll?

Ans: Chlorophyll is a green pigment found in plants which traps sunlight.

3. Name the products of photosynthesis. Also give the equation for photosynthesis.

Ans: Glucose and oxygen are products of photosynthesis



3. What mode of nutrition do lichens show? Name the two species in lichens.

Ans: Lichens are symbiotic association of algae and fungi. The algae show autotrophic nutrition and prepare their own food whereas fungi show heterotrophic nutrition.

4. Name the different nutrients and minerals that the plants require for proper growth.

Ans: Plants require nutrients such as carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and some minerals like phosphorus, iron, potassium and calcium for proper growth.

5. Describe the two examples of saprophytic mode of nutrition.

Ans: Saprophytic plants are non green plants that derive their nutrition from dead and decaying organic matter. For example, Indian pipe is a waxy white plant that grows 4 to 10 inches tall, has leaves and flowers but lack chlorophyll. It is normally seen in shade woods on decaying plant matter.

Fungi also show saprophytic mode of nutrition. Bread mould and mushroom are examples of Saprophytic fungi.

6. Describe two methods by which a farmer can replenish soil nutrients?

Ans: The two methods by which a farmer can replenish soil nutrients are:

1. By planting pea and bean plants alternately with other crops. Rhizobium present in the root nodules of such plants convert atmospheric nitrogen into water-soluble forms that are absorbed by the plants along with water. After harvest, the leguminous plants are allowed to decompose in the soil which releases nitrogen compounds.
2. By adding fertilizers containing nitrogen and minerals to the soil makes it rich again. The crop grows faster and bigger so that crop yields are increased.

II. Long answer questions.

1. Describe the importance of photosynthesis.

Ans: Photosynthesis is very important for life on earth because the two basic requirements for life on earth, food and oxygen, are both produced by plants through photosynthesis. Food produced through photosynthesis is used not only by plants but also herbivores, which in turn are fed upon by carnivores.

All living organisms inhale oxygen from the air during respiration. This oxygen is mainly released into the environment by plants during photosynthesis. In the absence of Photosynthesis, the oxygen level in the atmosphere would decrease drastically and life on earth would become impossible.

2. Describe insectivorous plants. Explain with examples the insectivorous mode of nutrition.

Ans: Insectivorous plants are plants that obtain nutrients from animals such as insects. These are green plants that grow in soil that lacks minerals and nutrients such as nitrogen. Hence, they obtain these nutrients by trapping insects.

In the pitcher plant, the leaf blade is modified into a long tubular pitcher to form a pitfall trap with sticky liquid inside. When an insect enters the pitcher, it gets trapped in the sticky liquid. The insect then gets slowly digested by the digestive juice in the sticky liquid.

3. Explain the symbiotic relationship between Rhizobium and pea plant.

Ans: Pea plant has a symbiotic association with Rhizobium. These bacteria live in the tiny swellings on the roots of pea plant called root nodules. Rhizobium helps to convert the atmospheric nitrogen into forms that can be used by the plant to prepare food. In return the plant provides shelter and nutrition to the bacteria.

TOPIC: NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

1. What is chewing? Describe the two sets of teeth in humans.

Ans: Chewing is the process which helps us to bite, chop, tear and grind the food we eat. The two sets of teeth in humans are Milk teeth and permanent teeth. Milk teeth is a set of 20 teeth, 10 in each jaw which starts falling off by the age of six.

Permanent teeth is a set of 32 teeth, 16 in each jaw and appears after the Milk teeth falls off.

2. Explain how salivary glands help in digestion.

Ans: Salivary glands inside the mouth secrete saliva which contains digestive juices that digests the starch present in food into simpler sugars and also soften the food which makes it easier to swallow.

3. Explain how liver and gall bladder help in digestion.

Ans: Liver is a large reddish brown organ that produces bile which is stored in the small sac like organ called gall bladder. Gall bladder releases this bile into the duodenum that helps in breaking down of fats.

4. Explain how pancreas help in digestion.

Ans: The pancreas produces pancreatic juices. Pancreatic juice partially digest carbohydrates in simple sugars like Glucose, fats into fatty acids and glycerol and proteins are digested into amino acids.

5. How are nutrients utilized by the body?

Ans: The process of nutrition helps the body to utilize the nutrients from the food.

6. What is absorption? Explain how absorption occurs in small intestine.

Ans: The process by which the nutrients from digested food are absorbed by the body is called absorption.

The small intestine absorbs all the nutrients produced by the breakdown of carbohydrates, proteins and fats. The wall of small intestine has about 5-6 million tiny finger like projections called villi which has a network of blood vessels in it. The villi increases the surface area for absorption so that the digested food is easily absorbed.

7. Describe the different types of teeth found in human adults jaw. Give the functions of each type.

Ans: The different types of teeth found in human adults jaw are: Incisors, Canines, Premolars, Molars

1. Incisors:- Incisors are eight teeth in the front and centre of mouth, four on the top and four on the bottom. These teeth are used for cutting and biting.

2. Canines:- These are the four pointed teeth on either side of incisors, two on top and two on bottom. These are the sharpest teeth and are used for grasping and tearing.

3. Premolars:- Next to the canines are eight Premolars four on the top and four on the bottom. They are shaped differently from both the Incisors and canines which are used for chewing and crushing the food.

4. Molars:- The Molars are the last teeth towards the back of the mouth. Molars are much bigger than the premolars and are used for chewing and grinding the food.

8. Describe the small intestine. Explain the process of digestion in small intestine.

Ans: The small intestine is a nearly 7 cm long coiled tube present below the stomach. The walls of small intestine produce the intestinal juice. Small intestine also receives digestive juices from liver, gall bladder, and pancreas. Both the intestinal juices and digestive juices completely break down the food into simpler nutrients which are then absorbed by the walls of small intestine.

9. Explain the process of digestion that takes place in the stomach of ruminants.

Ans: In ruminants, digestion occurs mainly in the stomach. The stomach of ruminants is divided into four chambers. From the oesophagus, food enters the first chamber of stomach, called rumen. The bacteria present in the rumen help to break down cellulose and partially digest the food. This partially digested food in the rumen is called cud. This cud is passed on to the next chamber from where it is returned to the mouth for thorough chewing. This process is known as chewing the cud. The re-chewed food is swallowed again and is passed on to the remaining chambers where further digestion takes place.

10. Explain the process of nutrition in Amoeba.

Ans: Amoeba swallows its food with the help of finger-like projection called pseudopodia. The food particle is trapped inside a cavity called food vacuole. The food vacuole secretes digestive juices that break down the food and digest it. The digested food is readily absorbed and assimilated by the cell. The undigested food remains in the food vacuole and is eventually pushed out of the cell.

UNIT:II

TOPIC: WEATHER,CLIMATE AND ADAPTATION

1. Name the different factors that determine the weather of a place.

Ans: Temperature, humidity, speed and direction of wind and air pressure determine the weather of a place.

2. What is altitude? How does it affect the climate of a place?

Ans: Altitude is the height of an object or structure above sea level. Altitude affects climate of a place as it is generally found that the higher we go the cooler it gets.

3. How does the amount of sunlight received affect the climate of a place?

Ans: The sun is the source of heat and light on earth. The amount of sunlight received affects the climate of a place as the rays from sun fall directly on the equator and start slanting as the latitude increases. This results in places near the equator being hotter than the places near poles.

4. Describe the adaptation shown by toucans.

Ans: Toucans have at least three adaptations. They have large curved beak to pick and eat prey. Their sharp claws help them to grip trees. The colour of their feathers change in order to blend in their surroundings.

5. How do elephants keep their body temperature down?

Ans: Elephants have a thick but wrinkled skin which provide them more surface area. As a result when they bathe more water is absorbed. Thus it helps in keeping their body temperature down. The flapping of their large ears helps to keep their body cool.

6. What are the different adaptations that help a polar bear to survive in the polar region?

Ans: The different adaptations shown by polar bear to survive in the polar regions are as follows:

1. Camouflage: Polar bear has thick white fur which it Camouflage with white snow and makes it difficult to be seen. This protects the polar bear against predators and also helps it to catch prey.
2. Blubber: Polar bear has a layer of fat under the skin called blubber. Blubber acts as insulator that keeps its body warm. It also serves as an energy reserve during the cold winter months.
3. Sense of smell: Polar bears have excellent sense of smell which helps them to locate a prey.
4. Hibernation: Female polar bears hibernate in their dens during winter. They use their fat reserve to survive and also give birth to young cubs during this period.

7. Describe the adaptations shown by Penguin.

Ans: The adaptations shown by Penguin are as follows:

1. Penguins have white colour which helps them to camouflage with the snow .
2. Penguins have thick skin, feathers and fat under the skin which provides them insulation against the cold.
3. They huddle together in large groups which keep their bodies warm.
4. They have streamlined bodies and webbed feet that help them in swimming.

8. What are the adaptations shown by animals living in tropical rainforest?

Ans: Some of the adaptations shown by animals found in rainforests are explained below:

1. Arboreal: Most animals living in rainforests are arboreal, i.e., they live on trees, for example, monkeys and red eyed frogs. Monkeys use their hands and feet to grasp the branches of the tree. They also have a long flexible tail to hold on to the branches. The red-eyed frog has sticky pads on the feet that help it to climb trees.
2. Camouflage: Many animals such as the chameleon, leaf and stick insects, and some species of butterfly camouflage to match with their surroundings.
3. Highly developed sense organs: Many animals such as tiger, leopard and jaguar have a sharp eyesight and keen hearing ability. These help them in either protecting themselves or to catch their prey.
4. Characteristic eating habits: Many animals eat a specific food eaten by no other animal to escape from the competition of food. For example, toucans have large beaks that help them to access food unavailable to other birds. The strong beaks act as nut crackers helping them to crack open tough shell of nuts.
5. Wrinkled skin and large ears: Elephants have a thick but wrinkled skin. Wrinkled skin provides more surface area. As a result, when they bathe, more water is absorbed. Similarly, when they dry, more body

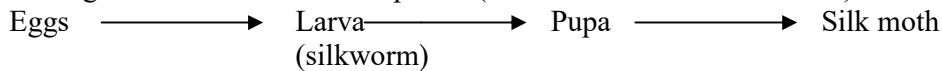
heat is lost by evaporation. Thus it helps in keeping their body cool. The flapping of their large ears also help them to keep their body cool.

TOPIC: FIBRE TO FABRICS

I. Short answer questions.

1. Describe a silk moth. Name the four stages of its life cycle.

Ans: A silk moth is a large, white insect. It feeds mainly on mulberry leaves. Silk moth is a kind of an insect (which resembles a butterfly) Silk moth is not formed from the eggs directly. The silk moth passes through a worm like stage called "larva" or "caterpillar" (which is also called silkworm).



The different stages in the life cycle of a silk moth are:

- 1) Egg
- 2) Larva
- 3) Pupa
- 4) Silk moth

2. Define sericulture? Name the two processes involved in sericulture.

Ans: The rearing of silk worms for the production of silk is known as sericulture. The two processes involved in sericulture are:

1. Rearing of silkworms.
2. Obtaining silk fibres from cocoon (reeling).

3. Name the two types of hair on sheep from which wool can be obtained.

Ans: The two types of hair on sheep are:

- 1) Fine hair
- 2) Coarse hair

4. What is selective breeding?

Ans: Selective breeding is a method in which parents are selected for obtaining special characteristics in their offspring.

5. Name five animals other than sheep that give us wool.

Ans: The five animals that give us wool are:

- 1) Cashmere goat
- 2) Angora goat
- 3) Yak
- 4) Llamas
- 5) Bactrian camels.

II. Long answer type questions

1. Describe in short the six steps involved in wool production.

Ans: The six steps involved in wool production are:

- 1) **Shearing:** The process of removal of the woolen coat or fleece from the body of a sheep is called shearing.
- 2) **Scouring:** Washing the sheared wool (hair of sheep) in hot water and detergents and then drying it is called scouring.
- 3) **Sorting:** The process of removing stained, damaged and inferior wool from the fleece is called sorting.
- 4) **Grading:** The process of sorting the wool according to the length, colour, and texture of fibres is called grading.

5) **Dyeing:** The woollen fibres obtained from sheep by the process of sorting can be dyed in different colours.

6) **Making yarn:** The long woollen fibres are spun (or twisted) into thick yarn called wool.

2. Describe the health hazards faced by workers during silk and wool rearing.

Ans: The health hazards which are faced by workers during silk and wool rearing are as under:

- 1) Handling of dead silkworms with bare hands may lead to infection and illness.
- 2) Chemical dyes that are used to dye silk and wool can cause skin infections.
- 3) Workers involved in spinning and weaving are constantly exposed to loud noise which may result in hearing loss.

CHEMISTRY

TOPIC: ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS

1. Differentiate between organic and mineral acids giving one example each.

Ans: Organic acids occur naturally in plants and animal materials which contain carbon dioxide. For example citric acid present in citrus fruits while as Mineral acids are originally obtained from mineral sources. For example hydrochloric acid.

2. What are alkalis? Give two examples.

Ans: Alkalis are bases that are soluble in water e.g. sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide.

3. Name two indicators used in laboratories.

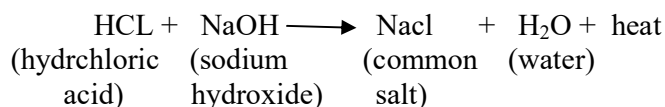
Ans: Phenolphthalein and methyl orange are used as indicators in laboratories.

4. What is the PH number.

Ans: PH number is the strength of an acid or base which ranges from 1-14. 1 indicates strongly acidic, 7 indicates neutral and 14 indicates a strongly basic nature.

5. What is a neutralization reaction? Give the equation.

Ans: The reaction in which acids react with bases to form salts is called neutralization reaction.



6. Name some properties and uses of acids.

Ans: Properties of acids:

1. Acids are sour to taste, and are corrosive in nature.
2. Acids react with metals to liberate hydrogen gas.
3. Acids are soluble in water.
4. Acids react with bases to form salt and water

Uses of acids:

1. Hydrochloric acid is an important acid present in our stomach and helps in the process of digestion.
2. Acids are used in cleaning agents to clean sanitary ware and sinks.
3. Acids are used in car batteries, manufacture of fertilizers and explosives.
4. Acetic acid is commonly used in the kitchen.
5. Vinegar for flavouring food.

7. Name some properties and uses of bases.

Ans: Properties of bases:

1. Bases are bitter to taste and feel slippery to touch. Strong bases are highly corrosive.
2. Substances that contain bases are called basic substance.
3. Some bases are soluble in water. Bases that are soluble in water are called alkalis.

Uses of bases:

1. Weak bases are used in cleaning agents to clean sanitary ware and sinks.

2. Milk of magnesia (magnesium hydroxide) is an important laxative and antacid.
3. Sodium hydroxide is used in the manufacture of papers, textiles, soaps and detergents.
4. Calcium hydroxide is used in pesticides and white wash.
5. Ammonia is a commonly used fertilizer.

UNIT II

TOPIC: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGES

I. Short answer questions:

1. What is atomicity? Give atomicity of hydrogen, oxygen, and phosphorous.

Ans: Atomicity is defined as the number of atoms present in one molecule of an element.

Atomicity of hydrogen (H) is 2 (diatomic), atomicity of oxygen (O) is 2 (diatomic) and atomicity of phosphorous (P) is 4 (polyatomic).

2. Give the chemical formulae for water, sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide.

Ans: A chemical formulae is a representation of one molecule of an element or a compound using chemical symbols. Chemical formulae for following compounds can be represented as:

Compound	Chemical formulae
water	H ₂ O
Sulphuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH

3. What does the chemical formulae of a compound indicate?

Ans: Chemical formulae of a compound indicates:

1. The elements forming the compound.
2. The number of atoms of the elements present in one molecule of the compound.

4. What is valency? Give the valencies for iron, nitrogen and oxygen.

Ans: The combining capacity of an atom of an element is called its valency. The valencies for iron, nitrogen and oxygen are:

Element	Symbol	Valency
Iron	Fe	2 or 3
Oxygen	O	2
Nitrogen	N	3 or 5

5. What does a chemical equation indicate?

Ans: Chemical equation indicates the following:

1. The reactants that take part in the reaction and the products formed.
2. The number of atoms or molecules that are present in both the reactants and products.

6. Define crystallization? Give one use of crystallization.

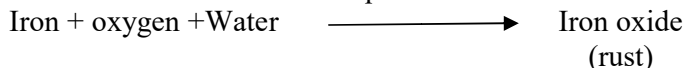
Ans: The process of forming crystals from a solution or a gas is called crystallization.

Crystallization is used for obtaining salt from sea water.

7. What is rusting? How does it occur?

Ans: Iron objects such as nails, bolts when exposed to oxygen and water, develop a reddish - brown deposit on their surface. This layer of deposit is called rust and the process is called rusting.

Rusting of iron takes place due to the reaction of iron with oxygen in presence of water. This reaction produces iron oxide. The chemical equation for this reaction can be represented as:



Long answer questions:

1. Differentiate between elements, compounds and mixtures. Add suitable examples to each.

Ans: **Elements**: Elements are pure substances made up of tiny particles called atoms. An element is made up of specific type of atom. **Examples**: Hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, iron.

Compounds: Compounds are pure substances made up of numerous smaller units called molecules. Molecules of a compound are formed when atoms of two or more elements combine chemically in a fixed proportion. **Examples**: Water(H_2O), carbon dioxide(CO_2).

Mixtures: Mixtures are formed when two or more pure substances are mixed together but not chemically combined. **Examples** : Air, Soil.

2. What is a chemical change? Name any four examples of chemical changes with their equations.

Ans: A chemical change is a change in which two or more substances react to produce a new substance with different properties. A chemical change is an irreversible change.

The four examples of chemical changes are:

1. Rusting of iron
2. Spoiling of food
3. Burning of wood
4. Digestion of food

ACTIVITIES

1. Prepare a labelled model of human digestive system.
2. Collect the various types of leaves and paste them on herbarium.
3. Prepare a table of various types of plants present in Kashmir(Paste them on your scrapbook)

COMPUTERS

UNIT : 1 CHAPTER: 1 TOPIC: MORE ABOUT COMPUTERS

1. What is the need of secondary memory?

Ans: The primary memory of a computer is volatile and limited in size, therefore secondary memory is used for bulk storage of programmes and data. Commonly used secondary storage devices are floppy disk, hard disk, CD etc.

2. Write a short note on cache memory.

Ans: Cache memory is commonly built into the CPU. Its purpose is to improve the system speed and efficiency. This is done by storing the most frequently used data and instructions. When the processor requires any information, it searches the cache memory first and then RAM or any other memory. So, the overall speed improves by using cache.

3. What is the difference between CD-R and CD-RW?

CD-R

CD-R stands for compact Disk-Recordable. Data once written on it cannot be erased but can be read again and again.

CD-RW

CD-RW stands for compact Disk-Rewritable. The previously recorded data can be erased and new data can be then stored in it.

4. What is software? Name the two types of software.

Ans: Software refers to a set of computer programs that are needed for running or operating a computer system effectively. Software is of two types:

1. System software
2. Application software

5. What is an operating system? Name any two operating systems.

Ans: An operating system is a master control program that runs the computer. It controls the flow of signals from CPU to various parts of the computer. When the computer is switched on, the operating system is the first program to be loaded onto the computer's memory. MS DOS and windows are the two operating systems.

6. What is the use of Registers in a computer?

Ans: Registers are a part of CPU that help in increasing system speed by quickly providing data to the ALU and CU. Data is loaded from memory to registers for processing and manipulations. Registers provide the fastest way of accessing data.

7. List the differences between RAM and ROM.

Ans:

RAM

1. It is a read/write memory.
2. It is a volatile memory.
3. It stores those data and instructions on which the computer is currently working.
4. It has relatively large storage space.

ROM

- It is a read only memory.
It is a non-volatile memory.
It usually stores software for starting or booting the computer.
It has relatively small memory.

8. What are transistors and in which generation were they used in computers?

Ans: Transistors are electric components that were introduced in 1947 and came into use in 2nd generation computers (1959-1964). They replaced the vacuum tubes of 1st generation computers as they were smaller and more reliable.

CHAPTER: 2

TOPIC: ADVANCED FEATURES OF MS EXCEL 2013

1. Which feature of Excel would you use to create the list 1700, 1701, 1702, 1750 in cells A1: A50?

Ans: To create the list 1700, 1701, 1702, 1750 in cells A1 : A50, we would use the Auto fill feature of Excel.

2. How will you add a list of your five friends in custom lists? Explain any one method.

Ans: To add a list of our five friends in custom lists, follow these steps:

1. In a worksheet, type the name of your friends. Then select the list.
2. Click the File tab, and then click options.
3. Click Advanced, and then under General, Click Edit custom lists button.
4. Verify your list in the 'import list from cells' textbox, and then click Import. The list gets added to the list entries and custom lists boxes.
5. Click ok on both dialog boxes.

3. What is flash fill? Explain by taking an example.

Ans: The flash fill feature is a new feature in Excel 2013. It recognizes the data fill pattern in a worksheet and fills the remaining series accordingly. For example, we have a worksheet of three columns namely First name, Last name, and Full name. In the first row, we enter 'Divya' under first name and 'Arora' under Last name. Under Full name, we enter Divya Arora. In the second row, as we start typing under Full name column, the Flash fill logic suggests a series of values to fill in.

4. A worksheet has data fields- subject and Marks. How will you sort data in descending order of Marks?

Ans: To sort data in descending order of Marks, follow these steps:

1. Select a cell in the Marks column.
2. Click Home tab. In Editing group, click sort and Filter button.
3. Click 'sort largest to smallest'.

5. What is conditional formatting?

Ans: Conditional formatting is a feature that allows us to set a cell's format according to the conditions that we specify. For example, we can display numbers in a particular color depending on whether they are even or odd.

6. How will you remove conditional formatting applied to cells A1 : E5?

Ans: 1. Select the cells A1 : E5.

2. Click clear rules in the conditional formatting drop-down list.
3. Select 'clear Rules from selected cells'.

7. A worksheet has data fields- Roll No and Total marks, of 10 students in cells A1 : B11. How will you display only those rows where total marks obtained by a student is >250?

Ans: 1. Point to number filters in the Auto Filter drop-down menu of column Total marks. A submenu will appear.

2. Click 'Greater than' option. The custom Auto filter dialog box will open.

3. Enter 250 in the text box adjacent to the condition 'textbox'. Click ok.

Only those rows with the total marks >250 will be displayed.

8. How will you remove the Filter button applied to the column heading?

Ans: To remove the Filter button applied to the column heading (e.g. salary) click the arrow next to the column heading and select clear Filter from Salary. The applied Filter will be cleared.

UNIT : II

CHAPTER: 3

TOPIC: FORMULAS IN EXCEL 2013

1. What are the three types of cell referencing?

Ans: The three types of cell referencing are:

1. Relative referencing: In relative referencing, the row and column references change when we copy a formula from one cell to another.
2. Absolute referencing: In absolute referencing, the row and column references do not change when we copy the formula.
3. Mixed referencing: In mixed referencing, if the row reference is relative, the column reference will be absolute or vice versa.

2. What is circular reference? Explain with an example.

Ans: A circular reference occurs when a formula refers to its own value. For example, if we enter formula A1+A2+A3 in cell A3, every time it calculates formula in A3, it must be calculated again because A3 has changed.

3. What are the two places where Auto sum button is available?

Ans: The Auto sum button is available:

1. In the Editing group of Home tab.
2. In the function Library group on the Formula tab.

4. Write the steps to find LCM of three numbers.

Ans: To find LCM of three numbers:

1. Type the numbers in cells A1,A2 and A3. Select cell A4, where you want the LCM. Click Math and trig and then select LCM from the drop-down menu.
2. Type A1,A2 and A3 in the number 1, number 2 and number 3 text boxes.
3. Click ok. The LCM will appear in A4.

5. Explain the two ways of typing a formula.

Ans: There are two ways of typing a formula:

1. To enter a formula, select a cell and type the formula in the cell or in the formula bar. After finishing, press enter.
2. An easier method is to click on the cell instead of typing the cell address. That means, after typing '=', do not type the cell address. Just click on the cell instead and go on with the formula. This method is called pointing.

6. Name the five functions in Auto sum menu.

Ans: The five functions in Auto sum menu are:

1. Sum 2. Average 3. Count Numbers 4. Max 5. Min

7. When you enter a formula and click Enter, it displays the calculated value. What will you do to display the formula?

Ans: To display formulas in cells, select the cells and then press ctrl + `. The formulas in each cell will be displayed.

8. Name the arithmetic operators you can use in an Excel formula.

Ans: The arithmetic operators that we can use in an Excel formula are:

- + → Addition operator
- → Subtraction operator
- * → Multiplication operator
- / → Division operator
- ^ → Exponential operator

CHAPTER: 4

TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLISHER 2013

1. Explain the two types of guides in Publisher 2013.

Ans: The two types of guides in Publisher 2013 are:

1. Margin guides: These are the blue lines that mark the edges or margins of the printable area on each page of your publication. These are created automatically when you set your page margins.
2. Customizable guides: These are the green lines that you can add anywhere on your publication.

2. How will you draw a text box on your Publication page?

Ans: To draw a text box on our publication page:

1. Select the Home tab.
2. In the objects group, Click Draw Text box. The cursor will change to a plus sign.
3. Click anywhere on the publication and drag the mouse to create the text box.

3. How many tabs appear when you select the text box?

Ans: When we select a text box, two additional tabs appear--- Drawing tools and Text Box tools, along with their respective Format tabs.

4. Write the procedure to link two text boxes?

Ans: To link two text boxes (for example two horizontal adjacent text boxes) :

1. Select the left text box. Click the text box tools tab and in the linking group, click create link.
2. The cursor changes to the link icon. Click in the text box that you want to link to (here, the text box on the right).
3. The text boxes are now linked. Resize the linked boxes as necessary.

5. Explain the Drop cap feature in Publisher 2013. How will you implement it in your Publication?

Ans: Drop cap is a text formatting style that enlarges the first letter of the selected text. In publisher this can be implemented in the following manner:

1. Select the text.
2. In the Typography group, on the Format tab under text box tools, Click Drop cap.
3. Click the custom Drop cap option to get the Drop cap dialogue box.
4. Change the options as required.

6. How will you print your Publication document?

Ans: Steps to print the Publication document are:

1. Open backstage view and click print.
2. In the print pane, enter the number of copies to print in copies of print job box.
3. Under the printer section, select the printer you want to print on. Make sure that the printer is ready to print.
4. Change the required settings, under settings.
5. Click the Print button.

7. How will you give a background color to the text box?

Ans: To give a background color to the text box:

1. Select the text box.
2. Select the shape Fill option in the Drawing tools under the format tab.

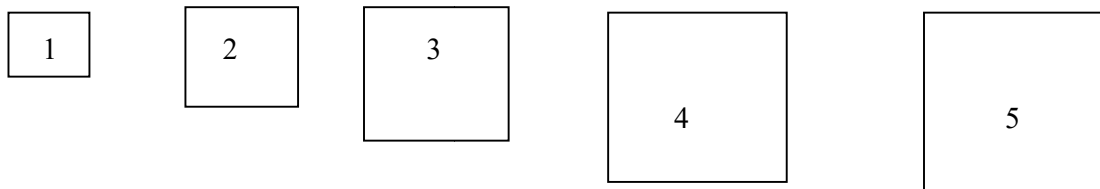
3. Select color to fill the text box.

8. Explain the Typography feature in Publisher 2013. Name the tab and group where it is available.

Ans: Typography refers to the style and appearance of a character in a piece of text. It enhances the presentation of the text. The typography commands are found in the Typography group on the format tab.

MATHS ACTIVITY

1. Draw a cube with an edge 5cm long on an "isometric dot paper". Also draw its "oblique sketch".
2. Make cuboid of various dimensions using "Unit cubes".
3. To determine the lines of symmetry of following shapes by paper folding.
 - a) Equilateral triangle
 - b) Isosceles triangle
 - c) Square
 - d) Rectangle
 - e) Rhombus
4. To explore the relationship between
 - i. Length(in cm) and perimeter (in cm)
 - ii. Length(in cm) and area (in cm^2)
 of 5 squares of different dimensions drawn on a squared paper.



Length of a side	Square 1	Square 2	Square 3	Square 4	Square 5
Perimeter (P)					
Area (A)					
P/L					
A/L					

Class: 7th

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Educational Institute, Gogji Bagh Srinagar

مومنون: لغت: یونہ: فنا
سبق نمبر: ۱۱

جہالت: سالوین
مظنون: اردو

سوال نمبر ۱ اسلام سے پہلے دنیا کی عموماً اور کی خصوصاً
کیا حالت تھی؟ ایک پہرا گراف کی صورت میں لکھیے۔

جواب: اسلام سے پہلے دنیا جہالت، شرک اور مگراہی میں
تھی۔ غریبوں، محتاجوں اور کمزوروں پر ظلم و جبر
کرتے تھے۔ خصوصاً عرب میں یتیموں، بیواہوں پر
ظلم و ستم کیا جاتا تھا۔ لڑکیوں کو زندہ دفن کیا جاتا
تھا۔ جوا، شراب نوشی عام ہو گئی تھی۔

سوال نمبر ۲ لغت میں چند بندیلیوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔ جو آپ (ﷺ)
نے عربوں کی زندگی میں لائیں۔ ان کو ایک پہرا گراف
کی صورت میں لکھیے۔

جواب: آپ (ﷺ) نے جو تبدیلیاں عربوں کی زندگی
میں لائیں وہ اس طرح ہیں:-

آپ (ﷺ) نے غلاموں کو اپنا جائز حق دلا دیا۔ آپ (ﷺ)
نے فضیلت سے جو لوگ گمراہ ہوئے تھے وہ سب بن گئے۔
آپ (ﷺ) نے آدمی کو دولت سے نکلا اور ہدایت دی۔
انسان کو خود سے اور خدا سے آشنا کیا۔

سوال نمبر ۳ شفاعت اور رحمت کے حوالے سے آپ (ﷺ) کو کبھی
ناموں سے پکارتے ہیں؟

جواب: شفاعت اور رحمت کے حوالے سے آپ (ﷺ) کو
شفی المذنبین اور رحمت العالمین کے ناموں سے پکارتے
ہیں۔

موصون: اردو

لیونٹ : سنٹ

جماعت: - سالقین

موصون: حمد و دعا

شاعر تیسوں کہتا ہے کہ لے اللہ میں تمہاری تعریف
کیوں کر کروں

جواب: شاعر اس لئے کہتا ہے کہ لے اللہ میں تمہاری
تعریف کیوں کر کروں۔ کیونکہ وہ خود کو اس
لائق نہیں سمجھتا کہ اللہ کی تعریف کرے۔

سوال پھر شاعر نے کئے چیزوں کا ذکر کیا ہے جو اللہ نے بنائی ہیں؟
جواب شاعر نے اس نظم میں جن دلہن، ملکوت و انجم
بحر اور برجیسی چیزوں کا ذکر کیا ہے جو اللہ نے
بنائی ہیں۔

سوال پھر شاعر خدا سے کس کس چیز کے عطا کرنے کی دعا
مانگتا ہے؟

جواب: شاعر خدا سے ہدایت، علم و عمل، عقل و ہنر،
دوقی عبادت، شوق اطاعت کے عطا کرنے کی دعا
مانگتا ہے۔

سوال پھر شاعر اللہ سے کس کس چیز سے بچاؤ اور نجات
چاہتا ہے؟

جواب: شاعر اللہ سے شر و مصیبت سے بچاؤ اور دوزخ
سے نجات چاہتا ہے۔

سوال نمبر: حمد اور لغت میں کیا فرق ہے؟
جواب: جس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف کی جلتی اُسے
”حمد“ کہتے ہیں اور جس میں محمد ﷺ کی تعریف کی جلتی
اُسے ”لغت“ کہتے ہیں۔

موضوع: کابلی والا
سبق نمبر: 1 (لغویات و لغت)

جماعت: 7th

صفحات: 1

سوال نمبر: مٹی کیسی بھی تھی؟
جواب: مٹی بالونی بھی تھی۔
Part 2 missing

سوال نمبر: مٹی نے کھڑکی سے کس کو پکارا؟
جواب: مٹی نے کھڑکی سے کابلی والے کو پکارا۔
سوال نمبر: مٹی کو کیا وہم تھا؟
جواب: مٹی کو وہم تھا کہ کابلی والے نے کسے پر جو تھپلا

اُٹھا کر لے آیا ہے اور اب وہ اُسے بھی اُٹھا کر
لے کر بائیں کر رہی تھی۔

سوال نمبر: مٹی کہاں بیٹھتی اور کیا کرتی تھی؟
جواب: مٹی دروازے پر بیٹھتی کابلی والے کے ساتھ مزہ

لے کر بائیں کر رہی تھی۔

سوال نمبر: مٹی کابلی والے سے پوچھتی اور وہ کیا جواب دیتا؟
جواب: مٹی کابلی والے سے پوچھتی کہ ”کابلی والے تمہارا اس
تھپلے میں کیا ہے“ اور وہ جواب دیتا ہے ہاں بھئی ہے
بہت بڑا ہاں بھئی۔

سوال نمبر ۱: کابل والے کی بولی میں سسرال کے دوسرے معنی
جواب: کابل والے کی بولی میں سسرال کے دوسرے معنی
”جیل“ ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۲: رحمان کو پولیس والے کیوں پکڑ کر لے گئے؟
جواب: رحمان کو پولیس اسلئے پکڑ کر لے گئے کیونکہ اُس
پر قتل کا الزام آیا تھا۔

سوال نمبر ۳: حب رحمان کو پولیس والے پکڑ کر لے جا رہے تھے۔
تو مہنی نے کابل والے سے کیا سوال کیا؟
جواب: حب رحمان کو پولیس والے پکڑ کر لے جا رہے تھے تو
مہنی نے کابل والے سے کہا ”کیا تم سسرال جا رہے ہو“

سوال نمبر ۴: رحمان نے کیا جواب دیا؟ جواب دو جملوں میں لکھیے۔
جواب: رحمان نے جواب دیا ”ہاں بیٹا! میں سسرال ہی جا رہا ہوں“
میں نے بوڑھے مسر کو زمین پر پٹخ دیا ہوتا، یہی میرے ہاتھ
بندھے تھے۔

سوال نمبر ۵: حج نے کس جرم میں امریکہ سے سال کی سزا کابل
والے کو سنائی؟
جواب: حج نے قتل کے جرم میں چودہ سال کی سزا کابل
والے کو سنائی۔

سید صدر علیہ :

غالبی - ۱. دور ۲. بے خوف ۳. دشمنی ۴. خاموشی
کچھ ہوئے ۵. رعایت ۶. ایماندار ۷. چھوٹے قیامت ۸. مکرور

۱۲. مع علیہ :

۱. قنچیاں ۲. بچیاں ۳. کھڑیاں ۴. گالیاں ۵.
۶. خیالات ۷. سوالات ۸. جرائم

دکھ محاورات کے معنی :

۱. بنا لینا : سہارا لینا -
۲. آنکھوں سے اوجھل ہونا : نظروں سے دور ہونا -
۳. سہم جانا : ڈر جانا، خوف زدہ ہونا -
۴. اچنبھا ہونا : حیرت ہونا -
۵. ڈھیر ہونا : شک جانا -
۶. گاڑی پھینکا : آپس میں میل جول ہونا -
۷. مکر جانا : بالکل انکار کر جانا -
۸. حرف لانا : الزام رکھنا -
۹. آپ سے باہر ہونا : بے قابو ہونا، غصے پر قابو نہ پانا -
۱۰. دہن سے اترنا : یاد نہ رہنا، بھول جانا -
۱۱. پیٹ میں بل پڑنا : خوب کھلم کھلا ہینا -

یونٹ حصہ

ساتھ ہیں

جماعت :

اُردو

موضوع :

لفظ

مضمون :

لفظ: جو کچھ ہم منہ سے بولتے ہیں اُس کے ہر ایک ٹکڑے کو لفظ کہتے ہیں۔

مثلاً جھوٹ، صوٹ، قام، وغیرہ۔

لفظ کی دو قسمیں ہیں:

۱۔ کلمہ۔

۲۔ مبالغہ۔

۱۔ کلمہ: بامعنی لفظ کو کلمہ کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً کاپی،

قام، وغیرہ۔

مبعل : بے معنی لفظ کو مبعل کہتے ہیں - مثلاً

واپی، و ف، و غیرہ

صفتوں : کلمہ کی قسمیں

کلمہ کی چھ قسمیں ہیں:

۱۔ اسم (Noun)

۲۔ فعل (Verb)

۳۔ ضمیر (Pronoun)

۴۔ متعلق فعل (Adverb)

۵۔ حرف (word)

۶۔ صفت (Adjective)

۱۔ اسم: اسم وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی شخص، جگہ، چیز، حیوان،

وغیرہ کو ظاہر کرتے - مثلاً احمد، پنجاب، قلم، بھالو،

وغیرہ -

۲۔ فعل: فعل وہ کلمہ ہے جو زمانہ کے تعلق سے ساتھ

کسی کام سے کرنے یا ہونے کو ظاہر کرتے - مثلاً کھایا -

لکھنا ہے - بڑھا ہو گا وغیرہ -
۳ ضمیر: وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی اسم کے بدلے استعمال کیا
جاتا ہے - مثلاً عابد حسین، میرا بھائی ہے - وہ ساتویں جماعت
میں پڑھتا ہے - اس جملے میں "وہ" اسم ضمیر ہے کیونکہ لفظ "عابد
حسین" کے بدلے وہ استعمال ہوا ہے -

۴ متعلق فعل: وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی فعل (کام) کے بارے
میں کچھ بتاتا ہے - مثلاً تم کیوں آہستہ چلتے ہو؟ ، احمد ابھی
طرح لکھ رہا ہے ، وغیرہ - ان جملوں میں "آہستہ ، ابھی طرح"
متعلق فعل ہے -

۵ حرف: وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی جملے میں دو اسموں یا اسم اور
فعل کو ملانا ہے اور تب ہی وہ جملہ پورا معنی دیتا ہے - مثلاً
میر پر پڑھی ہوئی کتاب کس کی ہے؟ اس جملے میں "پر" اور
"کی" حرف ہیں -

۶ صفت: وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی اسم کے بارے میں
کچھ بتاتا ہے کہ وہ کیسا ہے وغیرہ مثلاً جوان بڑگا ، تازہ بھل وغیرہ -

مصنوع: کابلی والا

سوال: سالوین

مفتون: اردو

حال بخیر! مٹی کے گھر میں عورتیں کیا کر رہی تھیں اور مٹی کا باپ کیا کر رہا تھا؟
جواب: مٹی کے گھر میں عورتیں ڈھونڈ بجا کر اور گلا بھاڑ کر گانے گا رہی تھیں۔ اور مٹی کا باپ گھر میں بیٹھ کر شادی کے اخراجات کا حساب کتاب لگا رہے تھے۔

سوال: بھڑا۔ بھلی نظر میں مصنف کو کیوں کابلی والے رحمان کو پہچاننے میں دشواری ہوئی؟

جواب: بھلی نظر میں مصنف کو کابلی والے یعنی رحمان کو پہچاننے میں اسلئے دشواری ہوئی، کیونکہ کابلی والا اب کی بار ویسا جوان نہیں دکھتا تھا جو پہلے تھا۔ اُس کے بال بھی آدھے سفید ہو گئے تھے اور چہرے پر سے نولتی جھجھ نظر نہیں آتی تھی۔
سوال: بھڑا۔ کابلی والے نے کسی قسم کا لفافہ مصنف کو دیا اور کسی کہیے؟

جواب: کابلی والے نے خشف میوے کا لفافہ مصنف کو مٹی کے لئے دیا۔

سوال: کیا کابلی والے نے لفافہ کے دامن لیے؟

جواب: نہیں! کابلی والے نے لفافہ کے دامن نہیں لیے۔

سوال: مٹی کے چلے جانے کے بعد کابلی والا کیوں سر مقام کر رہا گیا؟

جواب: مٹی کے چلے جانے کے بعد کابلی والا سر مقام کر اسلئے رہ گیا کیونکہ مٹی کو دلہن کے لباس میں دیکھ کر اسکو اپنی بیٹی یاد آئی۔

جو مٹی کی عمری تھی۔

سوال: مصنف نے رومات کو کیا دیا؟

جواب: مصنف نے رومات کو پیسے دیے۔

سوال: مٹی کی شادی میں کسی کسی چیز کی کمی رہ گئی؟

جواب: مٹی کی شادی میں بہت سارے اخراجات کی کمی رہ گئی جن میں ولایتی بیڈ ^{باہا} بجلی کا پراجاٹا، پٹاٹے شامل ہیں۔

سوال: کیا مٹی کے اٹا کو روپیہ کا بلی دے کو دے کر اسٹوس ہوا؟

جواب: نہیں! مٹی کے اٹا کو روپیہ کا بلی دے کو دے کر اسٹوس نہیں بلکہ مشرت ہوئی۔

سوال: اس کہانی سے کیا سبق ملتا ہے؟

جواب: اس کہانی سے ہمیں یہ سبق ملتا ہے کہ اگر ہمارے وہ اخراجات جو لازمی نہیں، انہیں ہم اُن اخراجات کو سم کر کے دوسروں کے ضروریات کو پورا کر رہے ہیں مابعد گا۔

سوال: دیے ہوئے محاورات کو اپنے جملوں میں استعمال کیجیے:

جواب: آسمان سربراہنا: بہت شور و غل مچانا۔
اُستاد کے کلاس سے باہر جاتے ہی بچوں نے آسمان سربراہنا
چہرہ اتر جانا: اداس ہونا،
امتحان میں زیادہ نمبرات نہ آنے کی وجہ سے اس کا
چہرہ اتر گیا۔

۱	<p>کے بہونے اسموں سے اسم خالک اور اسم مفعول بنائے۔</p>	<table> <tr> <td>اسم مفعول</td><td>اسم خالک</td><td>مفعول</td></tr> <tr> <td>مظلوم</td><td>ظالم</td><td>ظالم</td></tr> <tr> <td>مسعود</td><td>ساحر</td><td>سحر</td></tr> <tr> <td>مستور</td><td>ساتر</td><td>ستر</td></tr> <tr> <td>مفتول</td><td>تانیق</td><td>تنیق</td></tr> <tr> <td>مجبور</td><td>جابر</td><td>جبر</td></tr> <tr> <td>مخلوق</td><td>خالق</td><td>خلق</td></tr> <tr> <td>مکالم</td><td>حاکم</td><td>حکم</td></tr> </table>	اسم مفعول	اسم خالک	مفعول	مظلوم	ظالم	ظالم	مسعود	ساحر	سحر	مستور	ساتر	ستر	مفتول	تانیق	تنیق	مجبور	جابر	جبر	مخلوق	خالق	خلق	مکالم	حاکم	حکم
اسم مفعول	اسم خالک	مفعول																								
مظلوم	ظالم	ظالم																								
مسعود	ساحر	سحر																								
مستور	ساتر	ستر																								
مفتول	تانیق	تنیق																								
مجبور	جابر	جبر																								
مخلوق	خالق	خلق																								
مکالم	حاکم	حکم																								
۲	<p>② مجھے دیے بہونے الحاظ کی جمع اور جمع الجمع</p>	<table> <tr> <td>جمع الجمع</td><td>لفظ</td><td>جمع الجمع</td></tr> <tr> <td>عوامات</td><td>عاری</td><td>عوامی</td></tr> <tr> <td>ادعیات</td><td>دوا</td><td>ادویہ</td></tr> <tr> <td>لوازمات</td><td>لازم</td><td>لوازم</td></tr> <tr> <td>امورات</td><td>امر</td><td>امور</td></tr> <tr> <td>وجوہات</td><td>وب</td><td>وجوہ</td></tr> <tr> <td>جوابرات</td><td>جوہر</td><td>جواہر</td></tr> </table>	جمع الجمع	لفظ	جمع الجمع	عوامات	عاری	عوامی	ادعیات	دوا	ادویہ	لوازمات	لازم	لوازم	امورات	امر	امور	وجوہات	وب	وجوہ	جوابرات	جوہر	جواہر			
جمع الجمع	لفظ	جمع الجمع																								
عوامات	عاری	عوامی																								
ادعیات	دوا	ادویہ																								
لوازمات	لازم	لوازم																								
امورات	امر	امور																								
وجوہات	وب	وجوہ																								
جوابرات	جوہر	جواہر																								

۱۱. متاعِ جان سمجھنا: بہت عزیز دیکھنا
 سب لوگ دیانت دار کو متاعِ جان سمجھ کر دیکھتے ہیں

۱۲. آنکھیں چھانکنا: آنکھوں میں آنسو آنا
 جی بھی خوش خبری سن کر بھی آنکھیں پھٹک
 پڑتی ہیں

۱۳. پھٹی پھٹی آنکھوں سے دیکھنا: حیران ہو کر دیکھنا
 جب خلافِ توقع میں ایک عرصہ کے بعد اس
 روٹھے ہوئے دوست کے گھر گیا تو وہ مجھے پھٹی پھٹی
 آنکھوں سے دیکھتا رہا۔

۱۴. آنکھیں بھرا آنا: آنکھوں میں آنسو آنا۔
 دل دھکے والی خبر سن کر اسی آنکھیں
 بھرا آئی۔

الفاظِ حسن ۱، اندھیرا ۲، دور ۳، خریدنا ۴،
 بددعا ۵، سعیرت ۶، ناحق

جمع دیکھو
 ۱، رسوم ۲، آداب ۳، الفاظ ۴، دعاؤں ۵،
 حقوق ۶، ضروریات ۷، تصاویر ۸،
 ۹، تحائف ۱۰

اسم ذات: وہ اسم ہے جس سے کسی چیز کے گھرنے دوسری
قسم کی چیز یا نام سے کہو۔ مثلاً:
بندر - گدھا - رات - صبح وغیرہ۔
اسم ذات کے پانچ قسمی ہیں۔

۱. اسم ظرف: اسم آہ ۲. اسم صوت ۳. اسم ملبس۔
تصغیر ۴. اسم ملبس۔

۵. اسم ظرف: اسی کے دو قسمی ہیں۔

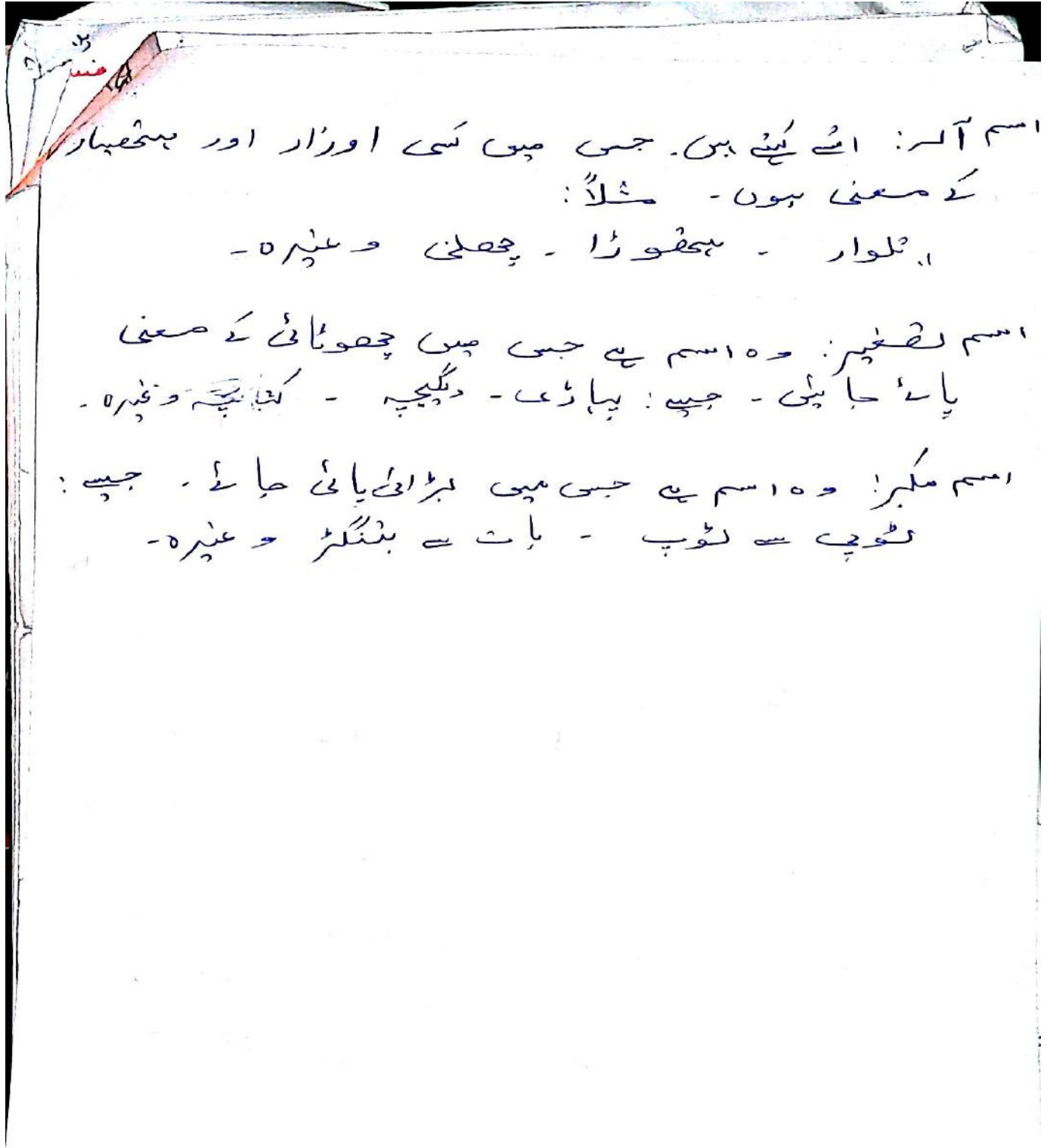
۱. طرف مکان ۲. طرف زمان

۱. طرف مکان: جب اسم سے ذات یا زمانہ کے مراد لے
جائیے۔ مثلاً: صبح - لکے - پیرسوں - آج وغیرہ۔

۲. طرف مکان: جب اسم سے جگہ یا مقام کے معنی مراد لے
جائیے۔ مثلاً: گھر - مہراں - باغ وغیرہ۔

۳. اسم صوت: وہ اسم ہے جو کسی جاندار یا جان چیزوں
کے آواز ظاہر کرے۔

چوں چوں - چڑپا کے آواز
میاؤں میاؤں - بلی کے آواز وغیرہ۔



٧٠	٧١
<p>١۔ : : ٢۔ : : ٣۔ : : ٤۔ : : ٥۔ : : ٦۔ : : ٧۔ : : ٨۔ : : ٩۔ : : ١٠۔ : : ١١۔ : : ١٢۔ : : ١٣۔ : : ١٤۔ : : ١٥۔ : : ١٦۔ : : ١٧۔ : : ١٨۔ : : ١٩۔ : : ٢٠۔ : : ٢١۔ : : ٢٢۔ : : ٢٣۔ : : ٢٤۔ : : ٢٥۔ : : ٢٦۔ : : ٢٧۔ : : ٢٨۔ : : ٢٩۔ : : ٣٠۔ : : ٣١۔ : : ٣٢۔ : : ٣٣۔ : : ٣٤۔ : : ٣٥۔ : : ٣٦۔ : : ٣٧۔ : : ٣٨۔ : : ٣٩۔ : : ٤٠۔ : : ٤١۔ : : ٤٢۔ : : ٤٣۔ : : ٤٤۔ : : ٤٥۔ : : ٤٦۔ : : ٤٧۔ : : ٤٨۔ : : ٤٩۔ : : ٥٠۔ : : ٥١۔ : : ٥٢۔ : : ٥٣۔ : : ٥٤۔ : : ٥٥۔ : : ٥٦۔ : : ٥٧۔ : : ٥٨۔ : : ٥٩۔ : : ٦٠۔ : : ٦١۔ : : ٦٢۔ : : ٦٣۔ : : ٦٤۔ : : ٦٥۔ : : ٦٦۔ : : ٦٧۔ : : ٦٨۔ : : ٦٩۔ : : ٧٠۔ : : ٧١۔ : : ٧٢۔ : : ٧٣۔ : : ٧٤۔ : : ٧٥۔ : : ٧٦۔ : : ٧٧۔ : : ٧٨۔ : : ٧٩۔ : : ٨٠۔ : : ٨١۔ : : ٨٢۔ : : ٨٣۔ : : ٨٤۔ : : ٨٥۔ : : ٨٦۔ : : ٨٧۔ : : ٨٨۔ : : ٨٩۔ : : ٩٠۔ : : ٩١۔ : : ٩٢۔ : : ٩٣۔ : : ٩٤۔ : : ٩٥۔ : : ٩٦۔ : : ٩٧۔ : : ٩٨۔ : : ٩٩۔ : : ١٠٠۔ : :</p>	<p>١۔ : : ٢۔ : : ٣۔ : : ٤۔ : : ٥۔ : : ٦۔ : : ٧۔ : : ٨۔ : : ٩۔ : : ١٠۔ : : ١١۔ : : ١٢۔ : : ١٣۔ : : ١٤۔ : : ١٥۔ : : ١٦۔ : : ١٧۔ : : ١٨۔ : : ١٩۔ : : ٢٠۔ : : ٢١۔ : : ٢٢۔ : : ٢٣۔ : : ٢٤۔ : : ٢٥۔ : : ٢٦۔ : : ٢٧۔ : : ٢٨۔ : : ٢٩۔ : : ٣٠۔ : : ٣١۔ : : ٣٢۔ : : ٣٣۔ : : ٣٤۔ : : ٣٥۔ : : ٣٦۔ : : ٣٧۔ : : ٣٨۔ : : ٣٩۔ : : ٤٠۔ : : ٤١۔ : : ٤٢۔ : : ٤٣۔ : : ٤٤۔ : : ٤٥۔ : : ٤٦۔ : : ٤٧۔ : : ٤٨۔ : : ٤٩۔ : : ٥٠۔ : : ٥١۔ : : ٥٢۔ : : ٥٣۔ : : ٥٤۔ : : ٥٥۔ : : ٥٦۔ : : ٥٧۔ : : ٥٨۔ : : ٥٩۔ : : ٦٠۔ : : ٦١۔ : : ٦٢۔ : : ٦٣۔ : : ٦٤۔ : : ٦٥۔ : : ٦٦۔ : : ٦٧۔ : : ٦٨۔ : : ٦٩۔ : : ٧٠۔ : : ٧١۔ : : ٧٢۔ : : ٧٣۔ : : ٧٤۔ : : ٧٥۔ : : ٧٦۔ : : ٧٧۔ : : ٧٨۔ : : ٧٩۔ : : ٨٠۔ : : ٨١۔ : : ٨٢۔ : : ٨٣۔ : : ٨٤۔ : : ٨٥۔ : : ٨٦۔ : : ٨٧۔ : : ٨٨۔ : : ٨٩۔ : : ٩٠۔ : : ٩١۔ : : ٩٢۔ : : ٩٣۔ : : ٩٤۔ : : ٩٥۔ : : ٩٦۔ : : ٩٧۔ : : ٩٨۔ : : ٩٩۔ : : ١٠٠۔ : :</p>

س) دانش نے خزانہ ہونے کے لئے کسی کی جگہ لی؟
 ج) دانش نے خزانہ ہونے کے لئے خانا یا کی جگہ لی۔

س) محافطوں نے کون سی چیز دانش نے پاؤں سے باندھ لی؟
 ج) محافطوں نے بھاری چیز دانش کے پاؤں سے باندھ لی۔

س) کیا دانش کو دشمن کیا گیا؟
 ج) نہیں دانش کو دشمن نہیں کیا گیا۔

س) دانش تیر کر کس جزیرے پر پہنچا؟
 ج) دانش تیس کر ٹیپ لین جزیرے پر پہنچا۔

ام صحت کا ناموں کے ساتھ جوڑے

مرغا	:	گلہ روں کوں کرنا
الو	:	ہو ہو کرنا
گوں	:	گو گو کرنا
کبوتر	:	خروں کوں کرنا

موضوع: گرامر

ام صدر اور اس کی قسمیں

ام صدر: وہ ام ہے جو کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کے کام کو زمانہ کے تعلق کے بغیر بتا کر کہے۔
یہ ام خود کسی کلمے سے نہیں بنتا مگر اس سے بہت سارے کلمے بن گئے ہیں۔ ام صدر کے آخر میں ہوتا ہے مگر ہر کلمہ جس کے آخر میں ہوتا ہے صدر نہیں ہو سکتا۔ وہ صدر بن سکتی ہے جب یہ کسی کام کے کام کو بتا کر کہے۔

ام صدر کی قسمیں

بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے ام صدر کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

۱۔ صدر اسالی یا صدر روئی

۲۔ صدر فعلی یا غیر روئی

۱۔ صدر اسالی یا صدر روئی: صدر اسالی یا صدر روئی جو بنیاد سے صدر صدر کی قسموں میں سے ہے یہی شرح کی کیا ہوتا یا بنایا گیا ہوتا ہے۔ یہ صحابہ اور زبان کی ابتداء سے بنی ہوئے کلمے ہوتے ہیں۔
مثلاً: اکتاہ، پڑھا، دیکھا، پڑھا، فرما۔

۲۔ صدر فعلی یا غیر روئی: صدر فعلی وہ صدر ہے جو دوسری زبانوں کے الفاظ پر صدر یا عامت صدر پر دیکھا بنا یا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: روشن کرنا، دیکھا کرنا، افسانہ کرنا وغیرہ۔

۱) ہمارا قومی پرندہ کون سا ہے؟

۲) ہمارا قومی پرندہ مور ہے۔

۳) کوئٹہ، اندیش، واکس کس طرح جنگلات کو نقصان پہنچاتے ہیں؟

۴) کوئٹہ، اندیش، واکس اپنی قوتِ غرضی سے جنگلات کی بے تحاشا کٹائی کرتے ہیں جس سے حیوانات کا وجود بھی خطرے میں پڑ جاتا ہے۔

۵) شہر کی تمدنی خوبصورتی اور بخش آب و ہوا کو تھرکھنے کے لیے ہمیں کیا کرنا چاہیے؟

۶) شہر کی تمدنی خوبصورتی اور بخش آب و ہوا کو تھرکھنے کے لیے ہمیں جنگلات اور جنگلی جانوروں کے تحفظ کے ساتھ ساتھ مٹی، پتھر، گچ، لکڑی وغیرہ سے زیادہ سے زیادہ پتھر پودے لگانے چاہیے تاکہ

کہ ہماری زندگی خوشحال اور طمئن بخش بن جائے اور ماحولیاتی توازن صحت بخش طریقے پر قائم رہے۔

خوارات کے قیل

کوئٹہ، اندیش : کوئٹہ، اندیش لوگ متحد دوسروں کو نقصان پہنچاتے ہیں۔

مالا مال : ہمارے جنگلی مالک مالک درختوں سے مالا مال ہیں۔

پتھر : یہ نگار ہمارے ساتھ دیکھ کر میرے شہر پہنچے ہو گئے۔

زندگی : ہماری ایک چھوٹی سی بچی سے ہر ایک انسان اس کی زندگی میں آ گیا۔

انصار کرنا : ہماری زندگی کا انحصار قدرتی وسائل پر ہے۔

✍

تذکیرہ و تائیت	
نیل	: گائے
بکرا	: بکری
کُٹا	: کُتیا
گھوڑا	: گھوڑی
نربھیٹر	: مادہ بھيٹر
گدھا	: گدھی
گوالا	: گوالن
نائی	: نائن
ملا	: ملانی
چلانا	: جلاہن
قصائی	: قصائُن
خواجہ	: خاتون
بندر	: بندریا
رینچھ	: رینچھنی
شیر	: شیرنی

Subject: Kashmiri

7/18

یونٹ - 2

سبق نمبر 1 دُعا -

سوال نمبر	لفظ بہ معنی	جواب
1	مس چاؤن	باسی کُن پھرن - کاف کھالَن واجینی شربتھو یا ستراب چاؤن -
2	وسواس	وسواس
3	وژن	بأقو - اکھو پڑان کاسٹر شعر ذاقو -
4	پیر پیوَن	وہڑے روڈین - کم گزشتھن -
5	سختی	کستھو
6	مجبور	لیئ زہینہ گوشت آسیدہ بھئی بھرت کر مہتر آسیدہ - گرنش آسیدہ دور
سوال نمبر 7	کابلی بہ وسواس نہ دُور روزہ خاطر کیا چھو شاعر خدا تعالیٰ سگان ؟	جواب
سوال نمبر 8	کابلی بہ وسواس نہ دُور روزہ خاطر کیا چھو شاعر خدا تعالیٰ بہ دُعا سگان نہ حیائیں دیس مہتر تر او بہ دلویہ - جوشی بہ ارمان -	جواب
سوال نمبر 9	شاعر کیا نہ چھو خدا تعالیٰ ونان " ہمیدہ شکیلہ صیہ صند چھاوتہ " شاعر چھو خدا تعالیٰ ونان نہ بہ چپس شکیلہ انسان مگر انسانیت نہش چپس بے خبر - وہین مہتر یاد بہ مہتر امتحان ہمیدہ سیتی میانی بہ انسان شکیلہ شند گزشتھ	جواب
سوال نمبر 10	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان !	جواب
سوال نمبر 11	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب
سوال نمبر 12	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب
سوال نمبر 13	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب
سوال نمبر 14	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب
سوال نمبر 15	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب
سوال نمبر 16	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب
سوال نمبر 17	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب
سوال نمبر 18	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب
سوال نمبر 19	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب
سوال نمبر 20	آخری شعر شاعر کیا چھو مجبور خدا تعالیٰ سگان نہ لؤکو بودہ مہتر نہش دور	جواب



مسالہ نمبر	خالی جابجاء بنو
①	تیز + تیز = تیزوتر
②	خماو + تیز = خماوتر
③	کھیاو + تیز = کھیلاوتر
④	ساو + تیز = ساوتر
⑤	دیاو + تیز = دیاوتر
⑥	لاو + تیز = لاوتر
⑦	ناو + تیز = ناوتر
پہلے مشقی نظر سے لے کر بنو بنو دہ لفظ	
①	چاو + تیز = چاوتر
②	ساو + تیز = ساوتر
③	خماو + تیز = خماوتر
④	باو + تیز = باوتر
⑤	کھیاو + تیز = کھیلاوتر
⑥	یاو + تیز = یلاوتر
⑦	دیاو + تیز = دیاوتر
⑧	چھاو + تیز = چھاوتر
⑨	پاو + تیز = پاوتر
⑩	فوناو + تیز = فوناوتر

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یونٹ - I

سبق نمبر ۱۵ "سیا"

لفظ بہ معنی

سوچنے - بلی -
کہلوان - کولہ یا کپڑی صفا کرنا -
نڑا - اکو اکی مقابلہ لگنا -
بھٹو پیتی کھس - روٹی گڑھ صیغہ کھرن
نبائی
کم زور - ڈبیل
آبادی - بباہی -
ازا - آزار - تکلیف -
طاقت - بتر -
پیرپستان
ساز سنہ
صیوان - چارواے
گامہ زینٹھ - پھوول - اختیار وول -

مینگہ منگہ
پاز
ٹھولہ ٹھولہ
بلہ کرن
ناشی
بٹوڑ
پاپر باہی
زرہر
مقدور
دل ملول
ٹروپہ
پیشی
مینگدار

سوال نمبر ۱۵ سوالی پندی جواب -

راز ادنی درمن کیا ز اوس دل ملول روزان -

جواب - راز ادنی درمن اوس امیر موجب دل ملول روزان تکیا ز پیر یخو وری پہ اوس

وسیراژ منڙ وپیچو آب پزان بټ حو کھو بټ زیاد آب اوسی دؤر۔ دؤر
زمین
آؤ لاوان۔ پیچ بیتی واریاہ لوقمان اوسی کھوکان۔

سیلابو بیتی کیا لوقمان اوسی لؤکن وانا؟

سیلابو بیتی اوسی لؤکن یزسی فصلی۔ مأل۔ جادادسی۔ لربن بټ
چار واپن لوقمان وانا۔

سوال
سوالسی یزسی جواب بوزتھو کیا دؤن لارنا سیایس؟

دوپنسی خرچا وکوتاہ خرچا وکھو مگر سیلابی کھو گند۔

سیایس کیا لټی دیا وپیچو منڙ؟

لؤکو اوسی تئلسی تمو کھاج لینیب۔ سیکھ بټ باجر کوپہ بٹنسی پیچو۔
بٹنسی تھو بټ وپیچو لؤک سبز بټ آب گو ویکدم زنت غاب۔ امہ
بټ کھوتنہ زانہ بټ وسیراژ لؤ بټی سیلاب۔

وپیچو پار لگنہ بټی کھوکی لؤک سیلابی گند؟

بیلہ لؤکی وائنب واد ملہ بټ لینیب وپیچو منڙ بوٹو کھو۔ امہ بټی تھو۔

بھٹی بټ وپیچو لؤک سبز بټ سیلابی لؤک گند۔

وزیر بٹنہ کھو زل کامہ بر سیایس؟

وزیر بٹنہ سیایس زراعتی ترقی دټ خاٹر واریاہ وزیر کو شہ۔ زمین

سگو بټ با پیچو کھنہ نادین لولچہ۔ بجہ کوپہ۔ پیارے علاقو مشری پکی واجنیں

لوس دیاو ناؤن کسن یزسی سوکھی۔ یو کو شیشوکی آؤ غار آباد زمین فصل

عوید اونس لایو (قابل) بناوہ۔

لفظ اڈ راؤو

مثال :- ناما + وار = ناماوار

دلا + وار = دلاوار

مختا + وار = مختاوار

قرا + وار = قراوار

جانا + وار = جاناوار

سما + وار = سماوار

لورا + وار = لوراوار

میمو جملو منتر لاءِ نادق ؟

سوال نمبر ۵

نادق

جملہ

اوشنی پور اوشی اوشی ورمین بسودمت = اوشنی پور - اوشنی ورمین -
سیا اوشی بنو یا گلی = سیا -

مارتند مندرس چھ بلاندو مرونان = مارتند مندر - یا ندو مرون
سیلاب گورنر مناب

کھادی پار بالہ سیف اوش ورمین
نکو بوڈ پل و سیف منتر و سیف اومت = کھادی پار - ورمین - پل -
نامی ررا ویتو بنارو لقیلا بے نیمہ کڑی وڈکو جھمن منتر استعمال -

مثال - لون + نیل = لون نیل چھ اشن

فوج + بیہ = فوج بیہ آسہ ویتہ پکان تمن گڑھ لاجھ کرن
نر + زنگ = نر زنگ گڑھ خدا ٹھیک ٹھوون اڈہ چہنہ نم

فول + فوج = فول فوج چھ اکو بد نعت -
طش + نار = طش نار چھ خانہ ورن منتر استعمال سپران -

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سوال نمبر ۵

Class: 7th

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مبین بوء - مبین بوء چو بمره -

چایه سمار - چایه سمار چو بمره -

سایا بس متعلقی لکھو داه جملہ -
اکہ غریب زانہ دچو بجه کیرو دیکه منتر اکو منتر -

نادمعا وندی سایا -

سایا اوسا گائل -

سایا اوسا لوسا اکار بکار بوان -

سایا اوسا پیدالیشی ابجینتر -

سایا اوسا لکھن سنان -

سوانس اوسا جواب رتھاران -

دانایی نیز لکھو اوسا لران -

سایا اوسا غریب

سہ اوسا نا کار انسا سن بچ فوجا جن اکار بکار بوان -

یک لفظ کیرو جملی منتر استعمال -

حکم - بادشاهین دیت وزیر حکم -

یپ - آب چو بیتوت کھوت مت ز یپ گو رتھہ کھسی -

دیک - دیک منتر چو ساز تیار سپران -

لیوڑ - رحمان چو پیر چو کامیہ بایت لیوڑ -

پانترھ موار میں ینا گو دیک لفظ سن آسہ -

کن دین - کن دین چو ستماء گناہ -

کن رتن - کن رتن کزھ سئلول رتن گزھنس پیپھن رتن -

کن کھنی - رتھو پیر تریہ کن یا کھنیٹ

کن کنش - سہ چو پیر چو کامیہ ویر کنش کنش -

کن بل - رحمانی چو سخ کن بل -

سوال نمبر ۵

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۱۲

سوال نمبر ۶

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سوال نمبر ۷

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لیونٹ = \overline{L}

سبق نمبر (۳) پانی کی خصوصیت

لفظ بہ معنی (on brok)

دل غمزه

سوال سن پناہی جواب

مسوال نمبر ۲

سوال نمبر ①

جواب

يا ابي كنوڻ ڪمبه پنه ستي چيو پانس اُنڙي - اُنڙي گوڙهو وونان ؟ -
يا ابي كنوڻ پوسه اميرڪي لال تروان چيو ستيو چيه پنه دار بنان پنه ستي
پنه ستي چيو سه پانس اُنڙي - اُنڙي گوڙهو وونان -

مسوال نمبر ۲

جواب

سوال نمبر (۳)

جواب

مسوال نمبر ۴

جواب

یَا اٰیُّ کَیْمَسْنِیْ خُورَا کُو کُنْیَا جِو ؟ -
 یَا اٰیُّ لَیْمَسْنِیْ خُورَا کُو جِو تَلِ پَن -

گوڑھ منڙ پڙهو ڪٿڻ ڊوڪڙن ڇو پوئڻ ڏيند رڙوان؟
گوڑھ منڙ پڙهو ڪٿو ڇو پوئڻ ڊوڪڙن يا ڊوڪڙن ڏيند رڙوان؟

تل کی تربی میں مسیحہ کیا زحمو سرکارن عفا کو لو گنمت ؟

کثیر منہ جیسے ریشم صنعت کیلئے ہمیں مینا سی یا داوارسی پہنچنے درج ہو۔

تکلیف یا بی یمنی چو نل پس کعبه رستم بناؤ تو مکان - یزگاہ نہ نل

کلی اسن ریسن ییکه بن پیته بنی تھے۔ تو وہ موجب چھو سرکارن تل

کلی ژنسی پیچو عفاو لوگمت

یابی پنسی کم کم چیز جو مونسِ یحوان!

سوال نمبر ۵

جواب

پانی پنس جو فریاد تسمکی چیز وونہ لوان پمن منز شال - رومالہ

کلمہ ولین - دوتہ - شلوار - قمیض - لٹریچر - ڈور - میسرین - خاٹر
سوٹو بیٹر ایم جی -

سیمو حملو منتر تارو اشار نامی -

سورۃ غفر

استرفا چلیبیہ از سکول امت -

١٥. بَسَّ جَوَّ مَاتَا مال گومت (سَسَّ جَوَّ) سَتَا رِ نَاوَت

١٦. تَمَسَّ جَوَّ كَالِي كَسَوَّ يَن - (تَمَسَّ) -

سوال نمبر: خَالِي جَا يِه بَرُو دِيَا مَبُو لَنظُو سِي -

١٧. تَلِي يَن جَوَّ يَانِي كِي سَبِي يَن خُورَا كُو

١٨. يَانِي كِي رَم جَوَّ يَانِي اُنْزِي - اُنْزِي گُو تَرُو وُونَان -

١٩. يَانِي كِي رَحِي يَانِي وَا لِي جَوَّ كَرِي كَشِي وَانَا -

٢٠. رِي سَتَ صَنَعَت كِي گُو رِ جِي سِي مَنزِ شَرُو -

٢١. كَهِي كَرُو جَوَّ يَانِي كِي وَا رِ وَا رِ بِي كَرُو قَان -

٢٢. تَلِي يَانِي كِي جَوَّ جَانِ فَنَمَلِ رِي سَتَ يَانِي كَرَان -

سبق نمبر ۱۲ لداخہ پیو چھٹی
لوٹ = II

لفظ بہ معنی (on break)

سوال نمبر ۱

سوال نمبر ۲

سوال نمبر ۳

جواب

سوال نمبر ۴

جواب

سوال نمبر ۵

جواب

سوال نمبر ۶

جواب

سوال نمبر ۱: لداخہ پیو چھٹی (on break)۔
سوال نمبر ۲: سوائس بہی جواب۔
سوال نمبر ۳: لداخہ پیو چھٹی کیاہ پیچھو تو یہ بہ چھٹی پل تھو؟
جواب: لداخہ پیو چھٹی بہ قومت مانی دانی۔ بہی چھہ بودھو وناں۔ ہم چھہ
قد تھوون بہ گول بہی کر تھو۔ دیوایتی پو شاک لداخہ پیو بہ پوول
گنڈھو لداخہ پیو واریاہ ماری منڈی باسان۔
سوال نمبر ۴: شے گونیا لہو جا بہ چھہ واقع بہ یہ کئی چھہ بناو لودمت؟
جواب: شے گونیا چھہ لہیہ پیو شراہ کلو میٹر ددر اکیس بالی پیو واقع۔
سوال نمبر ۵: بہ چھہ لداخہ پیو مشہور پادشاہ دیوان نامکیاس بناو لودمت۔
جواب: تبہ پیو انہ امت کئی ایم چیز چھہ ٹھکے گونیا پس منتر فوجوہ
تبہ پیو انہ امت اکو لویو بنوممت زپوٹھو تھب چھہ ٹھکے
گونیا پس منتر فوجوہ
سوال نمبر ۶: پیس گونیا پس متعلق کم کم ایم کھو چھہ راکیش اسٹولس چھہ منتر
لیکھان؟
جواب: راکیش چھہ اسٹولس لیکھان ز پیس گونیا چھہ لداخہ اکو
بوڈ بہ مشہور گونیا۔ اہ چھہ درجن واد جہڈ بہی پیو مہاتما
بودھو منتر لہو بناو تو چھہ۔ بہی جنڈن چھہ تھنگا وناں۔ اتھو
گونیا پس منتر چھہ بودھو دھرم چن مولی لہی لہی خزانہ فوجوہ۔ امہ
علاو چھہ اتھو گونیا پس منتر قرآن شریک اکو پرون لہو سخر بہ فوجوہ۔

سوال نمبر ۱۰ خان جا به بزو به چھي کړو مکمل -

آداب -

جان چي داذ - به پرتو کوسي به خوش به به چوپاسي گوشت به
نمبر به چي سفاک اتي متي - منزي ونس افيل چا داره - کړ
نمبر روز تو يا چو دوستي بنا سخ پخيران - موس کنيو چو ؛ ا به آسيه
سخ کړ - ينيو چو دشير ودي لکه ليمه کال - مارچ موکله به به به
ووشي به سول چينا - کتر من - پرتو نا چمتو چاسي کينه پوان - کتاب
بيک چو به به سر کړه ناراسي - به آسکو پوان - خار کړوني به
سارنه سارا

سوال نمبر ۱۱ ۱۲ لفظ کړي دوکو چمتو مني استعمال -

۱ جغتو

۲ عبادت

۳ گو ساني

۴ بال

۵ درجه واد

۶ خزانه

۷ شاندار

۸ موليچ

۹ تاج

از اسي سول چمتو -
مسلمان چو پاشن وقتي خداه ستر عبادت کړان
گو ساني چو منتر پوان -
کوه به ماليه چو وادياه تهود بال -
بیمیس گو نیایس منتر چو درجه واد حبز -
بیمیس گو نیایس منتر چو کتابي بنا خزانه وجود -
بیمیس گو نیایس منتر چو شاندار محمود وجود -
راج ترنگی چو موليچ کتاب -
کوکړسي چو ووزل تاج آسان -

پونٹ ۱۱

سبق نمبر ۱۱ تہذیبی کتب

سوال نمبر ۱ لفظ بہ معنی (On book)

سوال نمبر ۲ سوالی بنی جواب -

سوال نمبر ۳ شناس کتب لوگ رنگدار آہی مشن غوطہ ؟
جواب شناس لوگ رنگری وانی مشن رنگدار آہی مشن غوطہ -

سوال نمبر ۴ رنگدار مشال کیانہ کوڈ باجے مشالو تانہ تانہ ؟
جواب رنگدار شناس بیلہ باجے شناس بیتی مشالہ راجہ دینہ - آمہ بیتی دزاد تھی
سندہ آلی وائسی لوڈ - یہ وچھو کھنر شناس جمادار ستر ستر زکو بہ
کورسی حملہ بہ کوڈ کو تانہ - تانہ -

سوال نمبر ۵ گہ سانی کیانہ بناؤ مشن پرتھو کھنر شکیل کور ؟

جواب گوسانی اسی عبادتس مشن اکو کھنر مشن شناس کھسان - وار وار گہ گوسانی
اوی ستر ماء - تسی او خیال یر گہ یہ کھنر مشن تھی ستر کور آسیا - تیس کر یا خر متھوار
پی زاسنھو بناؤ گوسانی مشن پرتھو کھنر شکیل کور -

سوال نمبر ۶ گوسانی کیانہ گود شکیل کور کھنر مشن بناؤ خاٹر بیہ عجور ؟

جواب گوسانی بیلہ شکیل کور بیہ خاٹر میراز زعفرانہ دزاد - وار یاہ تراسی کرنہ بیہ
میلو تسی حادان کرن دل جواب - تسی گوو احسان ز فطر ز بیتی گتر تھید
گیند - گیند کرن - توہ گوو گوسانی شکیل کور کھنر مشن بناؤ خاٹر بیہ
عجور -

سوال نمبر ۷ پونتر کتر لاپیہ اوسی ناگی دارتھو دووان بہ کتر لاپیہ اوسی گورسی کس
راہان ؟

- جواب
سوال نمبر ۱۰
جواب
سوال نمبر ۱۱
جواب
سوال نمبر ۱۲
جواب
سوال نمبر ۱۳
جواب
سوال نمبر ۱۴
جواب
سوال نمبر ۱۵
- بوتلر اوس تیر لریپہ ناگس منتر داریتو دوان پے اکو لوبے اوس گورشی
کس لریان -
گور کتر حقیر آب اوس دودس رلاوان ؟
گور اوس تیر حصتہ آب دودس رلاوان -
پیشتری کیا جحاب وون گورس ؟
پیشتری وون گورس ز دودس لریپہ درمے تیر پے آجپہ لریپہ درم آس.
کاتنہ منتر حقیقت جچپہ تیر لریان ؟
گوسانی پے کور پیرتو کیا نصیحت جچپہ لریان -
فلتر سیتی گورس گیند گیند کرن -
دودس دودس پے آبک آس تیر لریان پیرتو چو کیا سبق چو آس لریان ؟
خودک دودس پے آبک آس تیر لریان پیرتو چو یہ نصیحت لریان ز آس
پیر سمیتہ ایماندری پے پیرس پیٹو پکی
لفظن پندی صندر لکھو

لفظ	صندر	لفظ	صندر
۱	پگاہ	۱	ان
۲	دودس	۲	رالتو
۳	کرن	۳	وشن
۴	پتور	۴	لوان
۵	تنک	۵	کھنل
۶	دوخص	۶	پس
۷		۷	
۸		۸	
۹		۹	
۱۰		۱۰	
۱۱		۱۱	
۱۲		۱۲	
۱۳		۱۳	
۱۴		۱۴	
۱۵		۱۵	

درون
میں لفظوں میں معنی لکھو:-

لفظ	معنی	
سمت گینہ	سمت لہ	①
اُچھو گینہ	اُچھو لہ	②
داه گینہ	داه لہ	③
کاه گینہ	کاه لہ	④
باہ گینہ	باہ لہ	⑤
تُروداہ گینہ	تُروداہ لہ	⑥
تُروداہ گینہ	تُروداہ لہ	⑦
پندراہ گینہ	پندراہ لہ	⑧

Subject: Arabic

Do Reading of Lesson no. 1

الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

قَرَأْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ، ثُمَّ امْرَأَةً هَامِرَةً أُخْرَى بَعْدَ تَغْيِيرِ الْمُنَادَى
كَمَا هُوَ مُوَضَّحٌ فِي الْمَثَالِ:

Change the pronoun in the following sentences to feminine as explained in the example:

مِثَال: أَيْنَ قَلَمُكَ يَا أَبِي؟	أَيْنَ قَلَمُكَ يَا أُمِّي؟
أَعِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ يَا مُحَمَّدٌ؟	أَعِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ يَا أَمِينَةُ؟
أَيْنَ بَيْتُكَ يَا سَيِّدِي؟	أَيْنَ بَيْتُكَ يَا سَيِّدَتِي؟
أَهَذَا الدَّفْتَرُ لَكَ يَا عَلِيٌّ؟	أَهَذَا الدَّفْتَرُ لَكَ يَا فَاطِمَةُ؟
مَنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ يَا أَخِي؟	مَنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتِ يَا أُخْتِي؟
أَيْنَ أَبُوكَ يَا خَالِدٌ؟	أَيْنَ أَبُوكَ يَا خَدِيجَةُ؟
أَنْتَ مَرِيضٌ يَا خَالِي؟	أَنْتِ مَرِيضَةٌ يَا خَالَتِي؟
أَيْنَ يَشُوكَ يَا عَمِّي؟	أَيْنَ يَشُوكَ يَا عَمَّتِي؟
أَلَيْكَ أَخٌ يَا حَامِدٌ؟	أَلَيْكَ أُخٌ يَا سَعْدَةُ؟
مَاذَا عِنْدَكَ يَا أَخِي؟	مَاذَا عِنْدَكَ يَا أُخْتِي؟
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبِي؟	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكِ يَا أُمِّي؟

أَنْتِ الْفَاعِلُ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ:

Change the subject of the following sentences to feminine as explained in the example:

Activity: Urdu

